The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,235 New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1884.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

	Vessel	Tons	H.P.	Captain.	FRIDAY.
L.	Parramatta ..	4759	900	C. Gadd.....5th Dec.	
M.	Pekin	3900	600	A. Symons.....12th ,,	
L.	Malwa.....	3959	500	A. W. Adamson..19th ,,	
—	Gwalior	2733	500	P. Harris.....26th ,,	
					1885.
L.	Rosetta	3502	700	G. W. Brady.....2nd Jan.	
M.	Venetia	2736	500	A. B. Daniell....9th ,,	
L.	Massilia	4911	1000	S. D. Shallard ...16th ,,	
—	Nizam	2726	500	G. W. Atkinson.23rd ,,	
L.	Sutlej	4194	800	A. H. Johnson...30th ,,	
M.	Siam	3041	500	E. Ashdown.....6th Feb.	
L.	Peshawar	3909	600	J. C. Babot.....13th ,,	
	Assam.....	3038	500	S. F. Cole.....20th ,,	
L.	Tasmania	4500	800	C. Perrins.....27th ,,	

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	On	1884.
TASMANIA....4500	800	C. Perrins.....	12th	Dec.
HYDASPES....2984	600	G. Scrivener.....	26th	,,
				1885.
BOKHARA....2944	500	H. Weighell	9th	Jan.
SHANNON....1189	800	J. S. Murray	23rd	,,

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent P & O S N Company.
Bombay, Nov. 28, 1884.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *vid* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 13 days in fair weather 21 days during the Monsoon. The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *viâ* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent :—
First Class Rs. 660. Second Class Rs. 370.
Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, Nov. 15, 1881.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 21th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Its. 500, Its. 340, Its. 180, for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

	Tons. H.P.	
ABYSSINIA*.....	3,000 400	on Monday, 1st Dec. 1884.
GIAVA*.....	3,000 400	on Thursday 1st Jan. 1885.

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London *viâ* Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 1, 1881
* No second class accommodation.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1884
MEDUSA.....G. Ragusin.....		3,500	550	29th Nov.
TITANIA.....G. Doncich.....		4,000	600	29th Dec.
PANDORA.....G. Mettel.....		3,500	550	29th Jan. 1885.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.....	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.....	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1884.
PANDORA.....G. Mettol..		3,500	550.....	28th Nov.

STEAM TO COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

Steamer.	Captain	Tons	H.P.	To sail.
VORWAERTS.....F. Enger.....		3,200	450..	13th Dec.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Cassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street Bombay, Oct. 3, 1884.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

FARE, Rs. 450.

THE s.s. RYDAL HALL, 2,700 tons, 400 H. P., will sail as above about the 15th December, 1884.
Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.
EDWARD BATES & Co., Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following are the probable sailings :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Name	Tons. H.P.	Comdr.	Sailing about
s.s. PERSIA.	3579 500	Hutchison	12th Dec. 1884.
s.s. VICTORIA.	3242 480	Wm. Russell	6th Jan.
s.s. ASIA.	35 0 480	.....	22nd ,,
s.s. BRITANNIA.	3069 480	F. Blight	4th Feb.
s.s. BELGRAVIA.	10 0 1 00	G. C. Boothby	1st Mar.

To be followed by other First class steamers at regular intervals.

For the convenience of *Indian* Passengers an Agency has been opened at 8, Regent St., London, S.W.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 17th November, 1884.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

	Tons	Comdr	About
CLAN SINCLAIR.....	3,000	C. E. Darley..	2nd Decr.

Passage Money Rs 400.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Tons.	Comdr	About
CLAN DRUMMOND....	3,000	H. L. Wilson.	12th Dec.
CLAN McARTHUR.....	4,000	J. Rule.....	22nd do.
CLAN OGILVIE.....	2,900	G. Nelson....	2nd Jan.
CLAN MURRAY.....	3,100	E. Worfolk...	12th do.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steamers have splendid accommodation for first-class passengers.

Passage Money, Rs. 450.

For further particulars, apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SECUNDRA," 2,600 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 3rd December, 1884, at 5 p. m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on MONDAY, 1st December, 1884, at 11 a.m., calling at Karachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Bahrein, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Buzreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on 4th December, 1884.

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 5th December, 1884, at noon, calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandavie.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd October, 1884. Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES SECURED by P. & O. and other Steamers, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED, including Rail and Steamer, available from BOMBAY, CALCUTTA and any principal Railway Station in India, to all parts of the Globe.

THROUGH BOOKINGS to LONDON by ANY ROUTE across the Continent, and every assistance rendered to passengers with COOK'S TICKETS by their interpreters at Brindisi, Venice, Naples, Marseilles, Turin, Paris, &c.

Pamphlet of Routes, quotations, and full particulars sent free on application.

Address. THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY : 17, HORNBY ROW;
Calcutta : 10½, Old Court House Street.

Rs. 25.—For Rupees Twenty-five we send to any part of India, free of Postage and Packing charges, one of our crystal-faced

CELEBRATED ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

The Watches are so well known for their decided superiority that we need not further dwell on their merits. Guarantee two years.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.

Beware of Imitations sold under similar names at much cheaper rates. We do not supply these watches to the trade.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

V. R.

TOWN HALL.

THE FASHIONABLE EVENING RESORT.
THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, NOVEMBER 28TH.
HUDSON'S
SURPRISE PARTY,
The Donators of Mirth and Music, will appear in the following
GREAT CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
READ THIS MONSTER BILL.
PART FIRST.
OUR SOCIAL GATHERING.
Mdlle. FLORIE De GAY (will preside at the Pianoforte.
Bones— Interlocutrix— Tambo—
Mr. T. Hudson. Miss A. Maven. Mr. O. Smith.
Overture—"Merry Hearts".....Company.
Ballad,—"When the flowers fall asleep" Miss Nellie Harley.
Song Comic—"Life sand sal".....Mr. Oscar Smith.
Ballad—"Whip poor will".....Miss Ada Maven.
Song Comic—"George tell me if you love me".....Mr. T. Hudson.
Ballad—"Send me a Picture of Home".. Miss May Melville.
To conclude with the
SPECTRAL VISITOR
OR THE
TERRIFIED DARKEY.
INTERMISSION OF TEN MINUTES ONLY.
PART SECOND.
Pianoforte selections.....Mdlle Florie De Gay.
CHARACTER DUET—"MARY & JOHN."
Miss NELLIE HARLEY & Mr. OSCAR SMITH.
HUDSON'S ECCENTRICITIES.
MISS ADA MAVEN in her favorite Serio-Comicism,
JOHN MALOWE
(Irish Character Song)
Mr. OSCAR SMITH.
Miss NELLIE HARLEY will sing one of her pleasing songs.
Miss MAY MELVILLE will sing let me dream again BALLAD.
The Evening's Entertainment to conclude with the Screaming Sketch—
MESMERISM.
Or, BUMPS MADE EASY.
The Professor .. Mr. T. HUDSON.
The Subject .. Mr. OSCAR SMITH.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Front seats, Rs. 3; Second seats, Rs. 2; Back seats, Rs. 1.
Children half price; Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform half price.
The GRAD PIANO is from the firm of MESSRS. SOUNDY & Co., LIMITED, where Reserved Seats may be secured.
Doors open at 8-15 : Commence at 9 ; Carriages at 11.

Notice.—The Surprise Party perform in the GAIETY THEATRE, MONDAY EVENING.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
T. HUDSON—Proprietor and Manager.
W. G. ALLAN—Business Agent.

TREACHER'S MILK PUNCH.

FOR COCK-TAILS AND PICK-ME-UPS.
Per doz. Rs. 24 Cash.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

DRY PLYMOUTH GIN.

TREACHER & COMPANY solicit a trial of this famed Spirit, which, from its PURITY and PALATABLE FLAVOUR, is establishing for itself a favourable reputation.
Cash Rs. 20-0 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER'S CHERRY-BRANDY,

MADE from selected Kent Morellas, is of its kind the finest Liqueur imported
Cash Rs. 2-12 per bottle.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PRESERVED
TASMANIAN RABBIT,
EXCELLENT FOR
CURRIES, PIES, OR RAGOUTS,
2lb. tins, Cash Re. 1-8.

TREACHER & CO.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THACKER & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

LATEST FRENCH NOVELS.

	Rs.	a.
Le Billet Rouge par. F. du Boisgobey.....	2	4
Le Livre des Joyeusetés par. A. Silvestre.....	2	4
La Princess Roman Parisien par A. Lapointe.	2	0
Les Amours de province par X. de Montepin, 3 vols	6	0
La Femme de Monsieur le Duc par C. Guéroult, 2 vols.....	4	0
Le Dernier des Fontbriand par L. Davyl, 2 vols	4	0
Nos Séduisantes Celles qui nous Ménent par A. Benigne.....	2	4
Le Saucisson à Pattes par E. Chavette, 2 vols.	4	8
La Femme du Fou par E. Berthet.....	2	0
L'amour et L'argent par J. de Gastyne.....	2	0
Aprés La ruine par A. Levinck.....	2	0
Signe Meltroé par La vie Partout	2	0
Les Plumeurs D'oiseaux par J. Noriac.....	2	4
La Reine des Gueux par P. Mahalin.....	2	4
Veuve et Vierge par A. Bouvier.....	2	4
Brelan de Docteurs par C. D'Osson.....	2	4
Le roi des Braves par J. de Gastyne.....	2	0
Les deaux Maries de Marthe par G. Ferry.....	2	4
La Petite Belette par H. Chabrillat.....	2	0
Gaitrés de Sabre par L D'Or	2	4
Le Roi Ramire par F. Fabre.....	2	4
La Tête du Ponte par A. Belot.....	2	0
L'amour Tragique par J. Monlet.....	2	4
Le monde ou nous Sommes par J. Normand...	2	4
Canifs et Contrats par D. Darc.....	2	4

THACKER AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

TO SPORTSMEN.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, beg to invite attention to their large Stock (specially selected for India) of

SPORTING AMMUNITION AND REQUISITES.

TREACHER & Co. are the appointed Agents for Eley Bros., Kynoch and other well-known makers.

GUNPOWDER.	BULLETS.	CARTRIDGES.
SHOT, ORDINARY.	BULLET MOULDS.	CARTRIDGE CASES.
SHOT, CHILLED.	CAPS.	CARTRIDGE LOADERS.
MEASURES.	WADS.	CARTRIDGE EXTRACTORS.
HUNTING KNIVES.	SUNDRIES.	CARTRIDGE BAGS & BELTS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR

PIGOW, WILKS AND LAURENCE'S
CELEBRATED "ALLIANCE" PRIZE POWDER.

Nos. 4 and 6 grain specially recommended for all Sporting Guns and Rifles, for clean and effective shooting.

Indents for 100 lbs. are filled at the Wholesale Rate of Rs. 45 per 25 lbs. case. Net Cash.

Detailed Price Lists on Application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PRESENTATION CLOCKS

MESSRS. FAVRE-LEUBA and Co. have much pleasure to inform their numerous customers that they have just received a large supply of

PALANQUIN OR CARRIAGE CLOCKS
of the newest and most elegant designs.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH MARBLE CLOCKS.
A collection unequalled in India.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH FANCY CLOCKS.
Elegant, Fashionable, Useful.

All the above have been chosen by our Manager personally from the best manufactories of Paris and London, and intending purchasers will find with us a rare choice. The prices will be found to compare favorably with those of the best firms at home, while in quality they are at least of same standing.

Each clock is guaranteed for a term of 2 years. Carriage and Fancy clocks are fitted in a strong, well finished Morocco Case.

Nothing could be more appreciated and suitable for

WEDDING PRESENTS AND BRTHDAY GIFTS.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

SUPERIOR HOAR & Co.'s "EXTRA LIGHT" FELT HATS.

ALL "THE LATEST SHAPES."

Black, Drab or Brown, Extra Light, and good Colour.....	Rs.	7-0, 9-8, 10-8
Special Shapes, suitable for Tall Men		10-8 to 12-8
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Helmets, a large variety of new Shapes....		10-0 to 18-0
Fancy Pugrees, a very large Choice.....		2-8 to 15-0

CASH DISCOUNT—2 Annas in the Rupee *(equal to 12½ per cent.)*

HOAR & CO., { HATTERS, Opposite the ESPLANADE HOTEL, } BOMBAY.

LAWN TENNIS,

JUST UNPACKED,
ANOTHER LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF

As used in best English Tournaments. **AYRES'** As used in best American Tournaments.

CELEBRATED

BATS.

Weights, 11 ozs. to 17 ozs.

B. PHILLIPS & CO.,
TEMPLE HOUSE, POONA, and 17, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY.

GRAND SQUARE
SYMPATHETIC PIANOS,

MANUFACTURED TO ORDER, EXPRESSLY FOR INDIA, BY
R. LIPP & SON OF STUTTGART
FURTHER SHIPMENT JUST TO HAND.
Price Rs. 600, Nett Cash.
Packing in tin lined case Rs. 25.
GUARANTEED TO WITHSTAND THE SEVEREST TEST OF CLIMATE.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET. BOMBAY.

KERR'S PATENT PORTABLE RAILWAY.

LOCOMOTIVES, WAGONS, TURNTABLES, &c., &c.

ESTIMATES furnished, and contracts undertaken for laying lines complete, including the supply of all Permanent Way Material and Rolling Stock.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND LICENCEES,

DICK KERR AND CO.,
LONDON AND GLASGOW.
Catalogues, Prices and full particulars on application to

JOHN FLEMING & CO.,
Bombay, 1st November, 1884 Agents.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

THREE PRIZE MEDALS AND THREE DIPLOMAS
were awarded to

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,
WATCH-MANUFACTURERS, GOLDSMITHS, OPTICIANS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR Rs. 200 NET CASH
they will send
Free by post, to any part of India, carefully packed,

A FIRST-RATE KEYLESS LEVER HUNTING WATCH in HEAVY 18-CARAT GOLD engine turned or plain case, with full jewelled movement, finest lever escapement, brequet hair spring and chronometer balance wheel, in polished walnut case, with spare glass and mainspring and a three years' stamped guarantee.
Or in stout crystal fronted 18-CARAT GOLD case at Rs. 170, net cash.

C. MARCKS & CO.,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION.

OWING to a Dissolution of Partnership, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have been favoured with instructions to submit FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of December, 1884, on the premises, at 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon, the well-known and old established Engineering Foundry and Metal Business known as the

CARNAC IRON WORKS, CARNAC-BUNDER, BOMBAY,

Together with the Goodwill, Leases of the business premises, Buildings, Sheds, Machinery, Plants, Tools, Stock-in-Trade and Effects.

THE WHOLE WILL BE SOLD IN ONE LOT AS A GOING CONCERN.

Possession will be given on 1st January, 1885.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be had of Mr. WINTER, Solicitor, Meadow-street, Fort; Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay; and on the Premises.
The Property may be viewed by permission to be obtained of Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co.

AERATED WATER.

BAKER'S HIGH PRESSURE FILTER, USED.

		Rs.	a.	p.
SODAWATER	per doz.	0	12	0
LEMONADE	,,	1	0	0
TONIC	,,	1	0	0
GINGERADE	,,	1	0	0
RASPBERRY	,,	1	0	0
ROYAL AROMATIC GINGER ALE	,,	1	8	0
ORDINARY EMPTY SODAWATER BOTTLES ...	,,	2	0	0
IF REQUIRED IN CHAMPAGNE PINTS FOR EMPTIES...	,,	0	8	0

REDUCED RATES TO CLUBS, SHIPPING AND HOTELS.

WILLIAM J. ESSAI,

THE BOMBAY PURVEYING AND GENERAL PROVISION CASH STORES
FORBES-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES.—Cumballa Hill and Esplanade Cross Road.

SHIRTS

FOR THE PRESENT SEASON.

ASQUITH & LORD,

THE WELL-KNOWN SHIRTMAKERS,

HAVE great pleasure in announcing the arrival of a WELL SELECTED and perfectly NEW STOCK of FRENCH CAMBRICS, OXFORD CLOTH, ZEPHYR CLOTH, SPUN SILKS, unshrinkable FLANNELS and SILK and WOOLS.

In this DEPARTMENT we guarantee EASE, COMFORT, and a PERFECT and ELEGANT FIT.

Our CATALOGUE, with patterns of any of the above Materials, will be sent on receipt of application.

QUALITIES AND TEXTURES RECOMMENDED.

		Rs.	a.
OUR ALL LONG-CLOTH SHIRTS, with or without collars attached ...per dozen		45	0
OUR FINE LONG-CLOTH SHIRTS, with three-fold Linen Fronts and Cuffs, without Collars...	,,	56	0
OUR SUPERFINE ditto. ditto.	,,	60	0
OUR FINE LONG-CLOTH SHIRTS, with three-fold Linen Fronts and Cuffs, and with Collars attached	,,	62	0
OUR SUPERFINE ditto. ditto.	,,	68	0
OUR SUPERIOR FRENCH CAMBRIC SHIRTS, perfectly fast colours, with Collars attached	,,	60	0
OUR SUPERIOR COLOURED ZEPHYR SHIRTS, with Collars attached, a soft and absorbing material, perfectly fast colours	,,	60	0
OUR GENUINE OXFORD CLOTH SHIRTS, with Collars attached ...	,,	72	0
OUR BEST SPUN SILK SHIRTS, with or without Collars attached ...	each	12	0
OUR UNSHRINKABLE FLANNEL, and SILK and WOOL SHIRTS, with or without Collars attached	six for	52	0

ASQUITH & LORD,
BOMBAY.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED,

SILK MERCERS,

MILLINERS, DRESS-MAKERS, TAILORS, HOSIERS, HATTERS, DRAPERS, GLOVERS, BOOT AND SHOE-MERCHANTS, AND GENERAL PROVIDERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

UNMADE DRESSES.

No. 1.

Beige, cashmere, serge, or merino dress length, with sufficient plain or silk embroidered trimmings to match, complete, and in all the useful colours, neatly packed in boxes with a fashion plate accompanying each box.

Rs. 21.

No. 2

Rich Tussore silk or cashmere dress length, with sufficient rich silk embroidery to match, neatly packed in boxes, with fashion plates complete.

Rs. 34-8 Each.

No. 3.

Brown beige mixture, dress length, with sufficient cardinal spotted brown beige, to be used in combination for either tunic and sleeves or for body, in neatly packed boxes, with fashion plate accompanying. Very stylish dresses.

Rs. 28-15 Each.

No. 4.

COSTUME SUISESSE JUPE ACCORDEON.

These are very fashionable, and being of light and the finest nun's cloth or finest French cashmere can be worn at any season. Each set comprises a complete Accordéon kilted skirt ready made, with sufficient material for tunic, body and suisesse belt, in the following colours :—Cream, pale blue, ruby, peacock and pink.

Rs. 39-15 the set.

WM. SILLITOE, Secretary and Manager.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.
ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

ON December 1st, an alteration in the Bombay Local Train service will be made.
For particulars see Time-Tables exhibited at stations.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.
Bombay, November 27, 1884.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
COTTON WASTE.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of COTTON WASTE in three qualities required by the Company for twelve months commencing the first day of February next, to be delivered from time to time in such quantities as may be required, the annual consumption averaging about 70 tons of No. 1, 90 tons of No. 2, and 80 tons of No. 3. Samples may be seen at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Cotton Waste" which must specify the rates per cwt. delivered at the Stores Depôt, Parel, will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, upto 1 p.m., (gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, 3rd December next, after which hour no tender will be received.

No Tender will be received unless accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government Promissory Notes.

Five per cent. on the value of the [illegible] required as security, one half to be deposited at the Stores Depôt, Parel, at the time of signing the contract, and the remainder by 5 per cent. deductions from Monthly Payments.

The agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

A[illegible]
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 20th N[illegible]

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, CAWNPORE.
MILITARY DRILLS.
WHITE DRILLS FOR THE CLOTHING OF EUROPEAN TROOPS.

KHAKI DRILLS, yarn or piece dyed, in approved shades for native Troops. Samples and patterns on application to the Managing Director or to the Company's Agents, Messrs. W. WATSON and Co., Apollo-street, Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
COCOANUT AND CASTOR OILS.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of COCOANUT and CASTOR OILS for the Company for twelve months, commencing the first day of February next, to be delivered from time to time in such quantities as may be required, the annual consumption averaging about 470 tons of Cocoanut-oil and 30 tons of Castor-oil. Samples may be seen at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Cocoanut and Castor Oils" which must specify the rates per gallon delivered at the Stores Depôt, Parel, will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, upto 1 p.m., (gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, 3rd December next, after which hour no tender will be received.

No Tender will be received unless accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government Promissory Notes.

Five per cent. on the value of the [illegible] required as security, one half to be deposited at the Stores Depôt, Parel, at the time of signing the contract, and the remainder by 5 per cent. deductions from Monthly Payments.

The agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

A[illegible]
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 20th N[illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
H. E. SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, BART., K.C.M.G., C.I.E.,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
AN EVENING CONCERT
Will be given in the Town Hall
On WEDNESDAY next, at 9 P.M.,
IN AID OF
THE HARBOUR MISSION.

VOCALISTS.

Mrs. Adams. Miss Gresley.
Mr. Dixon. Mr. Hebditch.
Mr. Wyer.

VIOLIN.—Mr. Freyvogel. ORGAN.—Mr. Mant.
PIANOFORTE.
Mr. Johnston. Mr. Nicholson.
"THE MINNESINGERS."

Reserved Seats, Rs. 2, may be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co. Unreserved Seats, Re. 1

TO-DAY'S PUBLIC MEETING.

PROCESSIONS will be formed at Money School and Crawford Market to proceed at 2 p.m to the TOWN HALL MEETING accompanied with Band and Banners. The public is invited to join.

'XMAS AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS.

MESSRS. ATMARAM SAGOON AND Co. MOST RESPECTFULLY BEG TO inform their numerous Customers in Bombay and Up-country that they have just unpacked the BESTSELECTIONS OF PRIZE BOOKS ordered for the coming 'XMAS HOLIDAYS, and shall be glad to give every attention they could to those who would call at their ESTABLISHMENT on the KALBADEVI-ROAD.

Prices very Moderate.
DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
TOY BOOKS FOR CHILDREN.

A LARGE STOCK OF STANDARD NOVELS and CHEAP LITERATURE, such as for instance by W. Collin's; Earl of Beaconsfield's; A. Trollope's; Ch. Lever's; W. H. Ainsworth's; J. Austen's; Miss Braddon's; Miss Rhoda Broughton's; J. F. Cooper's; Ch. Dicken's; Alex. Dumas's G. Elliott's; J. Grant's; Lord Lytton's; Capt. Marryat's; Mark Twain's; Ouida's; Ch. Reade's; M. Reid's; Sir W. Scott's; W. M. Thackeray's; Mrs. Henry Wood's, and good many others by various authors.

DISCOUNT FOR CASH, to all large purchasers, also to Libraries and Messes.

ATMARAM SAGOON AND Co.,
KALBADEVI-ROAD,
BOMBAY.

BE IN TIME!

BE IN TIME!
The latest date for posting Christmas Cards to England is Dec. 5.
CHRISTMAS CARDS.
NEW YEAR CARDS.
COOPER, MADON AND Co, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ORDERS NOW REGISTERED
FOR THE
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,
CHRISTMAS NUMBER,
EXPECTED SHORTLY.
Order at Once! Great Demand!
Price, Re. 1.; Post free, Rs. 1-4.
COOPER, MADON AND Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

EMILE ZOLA'S NOVELS,
TRANSLATED INTO ENGLISH.
Price, Re. 1-12; Post-free, Rs. 2 each.

Pot-Bouille.	Ladies' Paradise.
Her Two Husbands.	Girl in Scarlet.
In the Whirlpool.	La belle Liza.
Claude's Confession.	Helene.
Magdalen Ferat.	Mad Love.
Therese Raquin.	Albine.
Nana.	Mysteries of Marseilles.
Nana's Daughter.	

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"SWIFT" RESERVOIR PENHOLDER.
SELF-FEEDING, AND CARRYING AN ORDINARY NIB.

THE "Swift" Reservoir Pen is the most perfect penholder at present before the Public, in addition to which it is so simply constructed as to do away with any liability to get out of order. It also has the immense advantage of taking any ordinary sized Steel or Gold pen. Further, when not in use the reservoir is hermetically closed at the pen point itself and at the upper end, which of course not only obviates the danger of leakage in the pocket, but also preserves the ink in perfect condition for any length of time.

Cannot corrode or get out of order, being made entirely of hard Vulcanite.

Each pen is supplied in a neat box, with filler and full directions for use.

Pocket size, fitted with Steel Pen	Rs.	2 8
Desk	"	3 8
Pocket Size, with Gold Pen, "Iridium Point"	"	5 0
Refills for Gold Pen	"	3 8

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.
BONA FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 29th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at Apollo-street, opposite Apollo House, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood furniture, such as couches, chairs, cupboards, sideboards, dressing and washing table, dressing glasses, double and single cots, dumb waiters, screens, earthenware, and plated ware, pictures, very superior oleographs in superior gilt frames, a-sorted kind of toys, the property of F. MONDOLLA, Esq.

Above is on view.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.
Bombay, 29th November, 1884.

S. NICOLAS MISSION TO SEAMEN,
BOMBAY HARBOUR.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are earnestly solicited towards DEFRAYING the DEBT in the Seamen's Church; funds are also needed to carry on the work amongst "Our sailors." Subscriptions, supplies of old books, papers, periodicals, for distribution, and clothes for the destitute, will be gladly acknowledged by the Harbour Chaplain, and may be sent (addressed) to

Rev. W. G. H. ELLISON,
Care of Capt. Russell, Prince's Dock, Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given that JEYKISSONe DASS GUGADASS has contracted to SELL the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim to the said hereditaments and premises by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lease, lien or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his Office, No. 2, Bell Lane, Bombay, within fourteen days from this day, otherwise his, her or their claim will be considered as waived, and the purchaser will complete the purchase without reference to any such claim.

All that messuage or dwelling-house standing on fauxdaree ground, lying and being on the south side of Coppersmith-road, in the Registration sub-district of Mandvee, in the town of Bombay, admeasuring in length from north to south 70 feet, and in breadth from east to west 23 feet, more or less, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 15, 19, and 21, and are bounded as follows—on the east by the house of Memon Jan Mahomed Noor Mahomed, on the west by the house of Dossa Morarjee and a private passage used by the occupiers of the house, on the north by Coppersmith Row, and on the south by the halalcore passage, which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Jeykissondass Gangadass.—Dated this 21th November, 1884.

JAMSETJEE CURSETJEE CAMA.

ANTWERP AND LONDON EXHIBITIONS.

COMMITTEE.
PRESIDENT:
THE HONORABLE F. FORBES ADAM.
MEMBERS:

JOHN GORDON, Esq. NANABHAI B. JIJIBHAI, Esq.
HAJI KASIM MAHOMED SULEMAN, Esq. E. C. K. OLLIVANT, Esq., C. S.
MAJOR A. B. PORTMAN.
K. T. Leith, Esq., L. L. M. VRIJBHUKHANDAS ATMARAM, Esq.
DR. D. MACDONALD, M. D.

SECRETARY:
J. GRIFFITHS, Esq.

WITH a view to ensuring an adequate representation of the Natural Products and Artwares of the Bombay Presidency at the Exhibition to be opened at Antwerp on 1st May, 1885, the Committee will be glad to receive contributions of Fabrics of all descriptions, Jewellery, Pottery, Wood-carving, Metal-work, Geological specimens, &c, &c, &c., in order that the ... may be forwarded to Antwerp.

The Committee undertake the charge from Bombay to ... of Exhibits and will pay freight, insurance, ... incurred in transmitting these to the Exhi...

... be returned will be brought ... be marked with ... wanted can ... and all ...

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A SERIES OF MEETINGS
will be held (D. V.)
And ADRESSES given by
LORD RADSTOCK,
WHILST STAYING IN BOMBAY.

ON SATURDAY, 29TH,
a meeting will be held in the Free Church Institution, at 8 p.m.
For English-speaking Natives.

ON SUNDAY, 30TH, INSTANT,
a meeting will be held in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, at 8-30 p. m.

ON MONDAY, 1ST,
a meeting will be held in the Grant-road Methodist Church at 8-30 p.m.
For English-speaking Natives.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1 each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES have no equal. Their durability, completeness in construction, and great range of work, demonstrate the fact. For particulars apply to The Singer Manufacturing Company, 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWUR READY LAID DAK —Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

CHUBB'S SAFES, Writing, Cash, Paper and Key Boxes, Locks and Padlocks. Sole Agent in Bombay, Eduljee Pestonjee, 17 Parsee Bazar St., Fort, illustrated Price-Lists free by post.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and TONGA DAWKS for Mahableshwar, ready laid, at very moderate rates.—Pero-shaw Burjorjee, Proprietor, Poona.

XMAS and NEW YEAR CARDS, in the latest and choicest designs, selling off at cost price.—BARTON and Co., Limited, Fort, Bombay.

LOCH-FYNE HERRINGS.—Just received. On sale at PEARSE'S at five per Rupee. 22 and 23, Apollo-street.

BOMBAY LIVERY STABLE COMPANY, Limited.—GENERAL MEETING at Byculla, TO-DAY, at p. m.

WANTED, a second-hand set of CHESSMEN. Travelling set preferred. T. H. STEPHENS, Dentist, 19, Rampart-row.

BILLIARDS.—A BILLIARD MATCH will be played at the WAVERLY BILLIARD ROOMS THIS EVENING, play commencing at 9 p.m.

AUCTION SALE of Mr. Jamsetjee Nowrojee, Cabinet maker's stock of superior household furniture at No. 20, Kalbadevie-road, TO-DAY, at 1 p.m.

PER S. S. PEKIN.—Ladies' white and colored Kid Gloves, and Sailor Hats. Gentlemen's white Kid Gloves, Jouvin's best, 2 buttons.—Mrs. COUNSELL.

FOR SALE, Mr. B. Maidment's valuable household furniture, plateware, and glassware, and crockeryware, piano, &c., at 249, Middle Colaba, TO-DAY, at 1 p.m.

FOR SALE, at Bennett's Auction, to-day, A T. B. Brown Australian Mare, 15-0½ hands high, 7 years old. Believed to be sound. The property of an officer.

TO LET, partly furnished Top Floor facing the sea and the General Post Office. Water and Cook-room. Apply First Floor, No. 11, Hornby-row, Fort.

LADIES WORKBOXES, Ladies companion plush bags, photo albums, photo frames, fancy inkstands, fancy plateware.—Pestonjee Sorabjee & Co., No. 33, Meadow-street.

JUST RECEIVED Ladies Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats and Bonnets, Feathers, and Flowers. Rates very moderate. S. C. Major, next to Soundy and Co. and next to Fancy Mart, Picquet-road.

MAMMA DEAR, take us to the GAIETY this nigh to see old ASHLADE of 60 summers wanting to marry SHERIN of 17 winters. Papa speaks highly of Ts acting and singing, and she is cast for Sherin.

WANTED, an experienced English CORRESPONDENT to devote his whole time to his duties. An L.L. B. with knowledge of Gujerati will be preferred. Salary not exceeding Rs. 200 with free quarters. Apply only by letter with testimonials to the Manager of this paper.

PILSENER BEER in prime condition: quarts, Rs. 5-8 pints, Rs. 3-8. Apply EWART, LATHAM & Co

WANTED a LOAN of Rs. 7,000, on good security. Apply to X. Y. Z., General Post Office, Bombay.

ST. PAULI LAGER BEER—Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts, Rs. 28 per case of 8 dozen pints. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

TOYS, TOYS, TOYS, plain, clockwork, mechanical, electric, &c., a fresh supply for the season.—SLEWARD & Co., Church-gate-street, Bombay.

WANTED, a competent MILL MANAGER for a Spinning and Weaving Mill in Bombay. Apply to Z., stating terms, care of this office.

THE RAM BAGH TEA ESTATE, *via* Saharunpur, N. W. P. Flavoury tea always in stock. Terms favourable. Sample free on application.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay, were the only firm who obtained a Prize Medal for Billiard Balls at the Calcutta Exhibition.

BREAKFAST CLARET at Rs. 11-8 per dozen, as used at the clubs, imported from Nathanie Johnston and Sons, Bordeaux, by PHIPSON & Co.

SPECIALITIES!—Just arrived new Tweeds, new Angolas, all wool, thoroughly shrunk, from Rs. 20 per suit, net. Nausee Khyraz & Co., 13, Meadow-street.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS—Albums, Ladies' Plush and Leather Bags, Purses, Portmonnaies, &c, dressed and undressed Dolls, Bon Bons, &c.,—PEARSE.

LADIES' French Kid, Swede and Silk Gloves, in black and the newest colours. Gent's White Kid Gloves.—Mrs. Lake, 7, Church-gate-street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE, at Messrs. Bennett's Auction sale on SATURDAY, the 29th instant, a handsome silver white fast PEGU PONY with harness.

"BANDRA ST. CROSS DAIRY FARM."—Pure and rich milk daily supplied in Bombay from healthy and well-fed cattle. Apply to the Manager.

LOANS! LOANS!! LOANS!!! Given on most approved terms, on responsible personal security Apply "Duty Free," care of Post Master, Byculla, Bombay

CHESNUT FRUIT.—Just received per s. s. Peshawar, fresh and fine, at As. 4 per lb.—Wittoba and Curriman, Crawford Market, Stalls No. 69, and 70, Bombay.

RUINART'S Champagne, green seal, established 1791. Magnums, Rs. 98 per doz.; quarts, Rs. 50 per doz.; pints, Rs. 26 per doz. Apply Ewart, Latham & Co.

JUST RECEIVED Overland Trunks, Tin Cases, Portmanteaus, Gladstone, and Hand Bags, &c., &c., X. A. Lacka & Co. Travelling Kit Warehouse, Medowstreet.

EUROPEAN NURSE WANTED to take charge of two boys aged two and three, must be good needlewoman. Apply stating age and salary to Mrs. Troward, Moolten, Punjab.

JOHN MOHOMED, 1, Medow-street, Fort, has just received his New Stock of Diagonal Coatings and Tweed Suitings in all the latest Styles and Colours. Inspection solicited.

COMPARE the prices and quality of our Watches with those of others, and you will never buy elsewhere.—KANNY and Co., Watchmakers and Jewellers, 9, Medow-street, Bombay.

LADIES' Tailor made Ulsters, Riding Habits, New Market Coats, &c., made and fitted to present style of our new clothes just imported. Estimates and pattern free.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

PRINTED FLOORCLOTHS (FARASH).—The Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, have a stock of the above in a variety of patterns. Samples and prices on application to the Manager and Secretary.

WONDERLAND Art Pottery Works. Christmas presents. Reduced prices. Silver Medals, Paris Exhibition, 1878; Amsterdam Exhibition, 1883; Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84.—Esplanade, Bombay.

WANTED, a thoroughly competent Carding and Spinning Master of long experience. Apply to the Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, at the Offices of Messrs. B. and A. Hormarjee.

MOFUSSIL Co., Ld.—WANTED an ASSISTANT to the CHIEF AGENT. Apply by letter to Head Office, stating salary required. Only those having a thorough knowledge of cotton business need apply.

JUST RECEIVED by s. s. Manila, gold pebble spectacles, Rs. 18; steel, Rs. 8. Long experience and qualifications for adjusting proper number need not be commended.—A. N. Daver, No. 7, Meadow-street.

FIVE hundred thousand pounds was paid last year under STANDARD LIFE Policies in respect of DEATH claims. The accumulated Fund amounts to Six Millions Sterling invested only in unexceptionable Securities, and the Revenue is £800,000 per annum.

TO CAPITALISTS.—A safe investment in Panchgani Four well furnished Bungalows known as the Four Cottages, centrally situated in an extensive compound with a well. For particulars apply to Mr. R. Royal, Igatpuri, or Mr. Nasserwanjee Dossabhoy, Merchant and House Agent, Mahableshwar.

FOR SALE.—Lathes, Sliding, Surfacing and Screw ... Planing Machines, Planing Machines, Drilling ... Benches, Punching and Shearing Machines, Crab Winches, Screw Jacks, Taps ... Richardson and Cruddas, Bombay Metal ...

CHRISTMAS CARDS in PEARSE'S Apollo-street. Personally ... by J. PEARSE.

NOTICES.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1782.

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted at ruling tariff rates.

JOHN CAMPBELL & Co.,
12, Church-gate-street. Agents.

NOTICE.

JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, CABINETMAKER, begs to announce to his numerous constituents and the public in general that he has REMOVED his Furniture-shop and Manufactory to more commodious building, near Byculla G. I. P. Railway Station, from the 1st of December.

Kalbadevie Road, 17th November, 1884.

BOMBAY INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

THE GUARANTEE BOND is now lying in the office of the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE for SIGNATURE, and the President will be glad if guarantors, who can make it convenient, will kindly call and sign as early as possible.

F. FORBES ADAM,
President.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 9th October, 1884.

CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS AND ARMY CLOTH MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited,
SOLE CONTRACTORS TO H. M. GOVERNMENT IN INDIA FOR THE SUPPLY OF BLANKETS TO BRITISH TROOPS.

THE Company having at a great cost perfected its machinery for the manufacture of Broad cloths, Serges, great coatings and fabrics of a similar nature, is now in a position to register orders for these goods. The cloths manufactured by this Company are warranted to be of pure wool throughout, and for cheapness, durability and finish will be found unsurpassed.

Price Lists and Samples may be had on application to
THE MANAGER.

VICTORIA HOTEL,
THE ESPLANADE, BOMBAY,
Opposite the Polo and Cricket Ground and next the Gymkhana,
With a splendid view of the Sea and Malabar Hill.

THIS Hotel has been lately enlarged and contains first-class accommodation for Visitors and Boarders. Comfort, Cleanliness and Civility.
TERMS MODERATE.
The Hotel being a detached building possesses every advantage.

MATHERAN.
ALEXANDRA HOTEL
AND
PINTO'S HOTEL.
TO WHICH EIGHT BUNGALOWS ARE ATTACHED
NOW OPEN.

THE best known, and affording most comfortable accommodation to Visitors and Families occupy Central Position, and are nearest to the several points—Gymkhana, Church, and other Public Offices.

A DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.

SALE OF GOOD-WILL AND STOCK-IN-TRADE OF Messrs. J. DAVIS'N & Co., KARACHI, OWING TO THE FAILING HEALTH OF PROPRIETOR.

OFFERS are invited, and will be received to within one month of date, for the purchase, at a valuation, of a General Business established in Karachi since 1861, and having an extensive constituency throughout Sindh and up the Persian Gulf, with constituents in various parts of the Bombay Presidency and the Punjab, and a growing connection in Beluchistan, &c.

It comprises a large General Retail Business, with a Transit Agency and Tailoring and a General Outfitting Department, coupled with a first class Aerated Water Manufactory. It is the *oldest and largest business* of its kind in the Province, and is established, in the most prominent position in the station, in a commodious purcca-built upper-storied house, with ample accommodation for a residence. For particulars apply to

J. DAVISON,
October, 1884. Lambert Hall, Karachi.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

COLABA SIDINGS.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after MONDAY, the first of December next, until further notice, the sidings of the Sassoon Dock, of the New Colaba Company, and of this Company at Colaba will be open for the delivery and despatch of Cotton and other Traffic under similar arrangements to those which were in fo ce in previous years.

2. On account of the longer distance over which the Cotton and other goods will be conveyed by Railway, an extra charge of one pie per maund will be made, in addition to the usual charges now made for Cotton and other goods conveyed by this Railway to and from Bombay.

3. Cotton and other goods, sent to or from the Sassoon Dock sidings or by the sidings at Colaba will be liable to the payment of all the rates and charges which may, from time to time, be made by the Port Trust for the Sassoon Dock sidings and by the New Colaba Company, respectively.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the twenty-fourth of November, 1884.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the ANNUAL AUCTION SALES of TIMBER in the above Ghat Depots of Kanara will take place as under:—

1. The sale of 14,420 khandis of Teak, 203 khandis of Blackwood, and 261 khandis of Junglewood at the Haliyal Depot will commence on MONDAY, the 8th December, 1884.
2. The sale of 295 khandis of Teak, 32 khandis of Blackwood, and 1 khandis of Junglewood at the Kanjkeri and other branch depots in the Yellapur Taluka, will commence on TUESDAY, the 6th January, 1885.
3. The sale of 1,142 khandis of Teak and 930 khandis of Junglewood at the Singanhalli Depot, near Mundgod, N. W. P. Flavoury tea always in stock. Terms favourable. Sample free on application. will commence on THURSDAY, the 15th January, 1885.

2. For particulars of the first sale apply to the Divisional Forest Officer, Haliyal, of the second to the Divisional Forest Officer, Yellapur, and of the third to the Divisional Forest Officer, Sirsi.

3. It is probable that the Eastern Deccan Railway between Hoobli and the G. I. P. Station at Hoodgi will be open to traffic by the 1st February next. Average distance between Hubli and the timber Depots, 35 miles and over good roads.

W. PEYTON, Colonel,
Conservator of Forests, S. C.
Conservator's Office, S. C., Camp Yellapur, 11th Nov. 1884.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messieurs PREMCHUND ROYCHUND and TRIBHOWANDASS DWARKADASS have contracted to SELL to Messrs. ARDESEER HYRAMJEE LIMOOWALLA and DADABHOY NUSSERWANJEE BOTTLEWALLA.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate on the northern side of Bellasis-road, in the sub-district of Fort, in the Island of Bombay, admeasuring 10,720 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the east by land included in New Survey Nos. 3577, 3579, 3580, and 3581, formerly the property of Thomas Ginger and others, on the west by land included in the New Survey No. 3574, now or formerly belonging to Hajee Mahomed Jettaker, on the south by the Bellasis-road, and on the north by the Old Bombay Race Course, which said piece of land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue in the Register Book A of foras freehold land under No. 464, and is numbered 3575 and 3576 in the New Revenue Survey made by Colonel Laughton in 1870 and 1871, and which said messuages, tenement or dwelling houses were formerly in the occupation of James Flynn, his assigns or under tenants, afterwards in the occupation of Ardesir Dhunjeebhoy and are now in that of the Electric Light and Power Company, Limited, or their tenants.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being on the north side of the premises, firstly described in the Registration sub-district of Fort, in the Island of Bombay, containing by estimation 1755 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north, firstly by land included in the New Revenue Survey No. 3562 and 3563, and partly by a portion of the Old Bombay Race Course, on the east and west by portion of the Old Bombay Race Course, and on the south by the premises firstly hereinbefore described, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the Race Course Committee, and are now in the occupation of the said Electric Light and Power Company, Limited. Any and all persons having any claim to the said hereditaments and premises by way of mortgage, inheritance, lease, gift or otherwise, should make the same known to the undersigned at his office, No. 2, Bell Lane, Bombay, within 14 days from this date, or else his, her or their claim will be considered as waived, and the purchasers will complete the intended purchase without reference to any such claim.—Dated this 22nd day of November, 1884.

JAMSETJEE CURSETJEE CAMA,
Purchaser's Attorney.

MADRAS RAILWAY CO.
TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF TEAK TIMBER.
ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

THE Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway Company is prepared to receive sealed tenders for the supply of 500 tons of Moulmein Teak Timber in Logs not less than one foot square each. The Timber should be sound, free from knots, holes, and cracks. The measurement of the Timber will be by what is usually called girth measurement.

The whole of the timber to be delivered in the Company's Engineering Workshop Yard at Royapuram, on or before the 30th of June, 1885.

The tenders must be endorsed "Tender for Teak Logs," and must be sent to the Agent and Manager's Office, not later than by noon on SATURDAY, the 17th of January, 1885.

The party or parties whose tender is accepted will be required to sign an agreement paying the cost of the stamp thereon, and to lodge with the Agent and Manager, Government Paper, to the amount of Rs. 2,500 as security for the due fulfilment of the contract, and each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 250, which will be forfeited to the Company in case of any default on the part of the tenderer or tenderers.

The Agent and Manager reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reason.

TENDERS FOR TEAK TIMBER.
LOCOMOTIVE DEPARTMENT.

The Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway Company is prepared to receive sealed Tenders for the supply of 1,000 tons of Moulmein Teak Timber to be delivered at the Perambore Workshops in accordance with the terms of the specification, copies of which may be obtained upon application to the undersigned.

The Tenders must be endorsed "Tender for the Supply of Teak Timber," and must be sent to the Agent and Manager's Office not later than by noon of SATURDAY, the 17th of January, 1885.

The party or parties whose tender is accepted will be required to sign an agreement paying the cost of the stamp thereon, and to lodge with the Agent and Manager Government Paper to the amount of Rs. 5,000 as security for the due fulfilment of the contract, and each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 250, which will be forfeited to the Company in case of any default on the part of the Tenderer or Tenderers.

Delivery is to commence as soon as possible after the agreement has been signed, and is to be continued at the rate of at least 200 (two hundred) tons a month until the completion of the Contract.

The Agent and Manager reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning any reason.

ARTHUR M. SAUNDERS,
Agent and Manager.
Madras Railway, Agent and Manager's Office, Royapuram Terminus, Madras, 20th November, 1884.

CATARRH OF THE BLADDER.

STINGING irritation, inflamation, all Kidney and similar Complaints, cured by "Buchu-paiba."
Cooper Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE-STREET,
LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£250,000.

INTEREST ALLOWED,
On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.
On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.
6 do. 4 do. do.

All letters should be addressed, and remittances mad payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

JAMES WALLACE,
Agent.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For List of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
18, Forbes Street, Fort.

THE following consignment is just landed from the s. s. "City of Venice," shipped by the celebrated firm, Messrs. WHEELER & Co., of Belfast:—

Guinness Stout, Quarts	per dozen	Rs.	5	9
Do. Pints	"	"	3	9
Bass' Ale Quarts	"	"	5	10
Do. Pints	"	"	3	10
Ginger Ale	"	"	2	12
Champagne Cider	"	"	5	0
Phosphozone	"	"	4	0
Raspberry Vinegar Cordial	"	"	11	11
Cinnamon Cordial	"	"	11	11
Lime Juice Syrup	"	"	11	11
Lager Beer, reputed, Quarts	"	"	4	12
Do. Pints	"	"	3	10

All in splendid condition. Apply at Godown No. 12, Homejee-street, Elphinstone Circle, next door to Rubattino Company's Godown, for not less than one dozen of any of the above.

NOTICES.

TO LET with immediate possession, an upper-storied commodious BUNGALOW in Byculla, with a very large compound. For rent and other particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row. House Agent.

TO BE LET from 1st December next, for about a year certain, a very desirable BUNGALOW in Marine Lines, facing the sea on the west side. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

IMPERIAL ICE COMPANY.

CHEAP ICE, CHEAP ICE.

THE above Company have commenced to produce Ice of Filtered Vehar Water at their Factory, opposite Sir J. J. Hospital, and Ice can now be obtained at the rate of
3 pice per lb. retail,
2 annas per 3 lbs. wholesale at the following places:—
CHIEF DEPOT Factory, opposite Sir J. J. Hospital.
PYDHOWNE8, near the Fire Brigade Station.
DHOBIE TALAO, opposite Dr. Lisboa's Dispensary.
FORT, near the Gunbhawa well.

ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders, resident in India, will be held at the Company's Office, 41, Rampart-row, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd December, 1884, at 4-30 p. m. to transact the following business:—

1st. To elect a member of Committee in place of one who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
2nd. To elect Auditors and fix their remuneration.

By order of the Local Committee,
P. PEARSON,
Secretary in Bombay.

Bombay, 19th November, 1884.

N. C. DALAL'S DEPOT OF CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.
ESTABLISHED, 1872.
6, CHURCH-GATE-STREET.

OWING to our LARGE STOCK of CHEROOTS and CIGARS on hand, have this day reduced the prices to ensure a speedy sale. Smokers will do well to call and try our samples before laying in their supplies.

	Per box of 100.		Per 1000.	
Dawson's	Rs.	1 10	Rs.	15 8
Thompson	"	1 14	"	17 0
Havannahs	"	1 12	"	17 0
Manilla Cigars	"	3 4	"	30 0
Do. Cheroots	"	3 4	"	30 0
Burmahs	"	1 4	"	11 0
Queens	"	3 0	"	30 0
Little Devils	"	3 3	"	30 0
Pondicherry Cheroots	"	1 14	"	17 8
Barrel shaped	"	1 12	"	16 8

NOTICE.

To D. WATSON, Esq., Sheriff of Bombay.

SIR,—We the undersigned citizens of Bombay have the honor to request you to convene a MEETING of the NATIVE INHABITANTS of BOMBAY at the Town Hall, on SATURDAY, 29th November, 1884, at 3-30 p.m., to ADOPT an ADDRESS to the most Hon'ble the MARQUIS of RIPON, expressing the deep gratitude of the people of the city and of the whole Presidency of Bombay for the eminent services rendered by him to this country during the course of his tenure of the high office of Viceroy and Governor General of of India, and to take measures to commemorate the esteem and admiration in which his Lordship is held by Her Majesty's Indian subjects.

Bombay, 20th November, 1884.

Yours faithfully,

Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.	Hormarjee Ardaseer Hormarjee.
Mungaldass Nathoobhoy.	Byramjee Jejeebhoy.
Dinshaw Manockjee Petit.	Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy.
V. N. Mandlik.	Framjee Nusserwanjee.
Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit.	Framjee Cowasjee Marker.
Badrudin Tyabji.	Munchetjee Bomanjee Punthakey.
Dosabhoy Framji.	Tribhowandas Varjiwandas.
Sorabjee S. Bengallee.	Purshotumdas Munguldass Nathoobhoy.
Cursetjee Furdoonjee.	Eduljee Nusserwanjee, G.G. M.C.
Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee Tata.	Runchoredas Narotumdas.
Kazi Shariff Abdool Latiff Loneday, Kazi of Bombay.	Pandurang Balibhadra.
Vundravun Purshotumdass.	Narrundass Callidandass.
Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee.	Sakharam Arjun.
Muncherjee C. Murzban.	Essa bin Khuffin.
Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Setna.	Janardhan Gopal.
N. M. Wadia.	P. J. L. de Souza.
Nusserwanjee Jehangeerjee Wrdia.	Mirza Hussein Khan.
K. A. Cama.	Hormusjee Dadabhoy.
Curreembhoy Ebhram.	Rustomjee N. B. Jeejeebhoy.
Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama.	Nanabhoy R. Jeejeebhoy.
Jamsetjee N. Tata.	Bhogvandass Jugmohundass.
Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai.	Venayek Wapudew.
Raghunath N. Khote.	Babajee Cassinath.
Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama.	Shivlal Motilal.
Rahimtula Mahomed Sayani.	Chuttorbhooj Morarjee.
Kaikhosro N. Kabrajee.	Khimjee Jeewa.
Harkisondas Nurrotumdas.	Ballajee Pundurang.
Muncherjee Hormusjee Cama.	G. W. Kurkoray.
Tribhovandass Mungaldass Nathoobhoy.	Joomabhoy Lalljee.
Muncherjee Framjee Cama by M. M. Cama.	Jalbhoy Ardeshir Sett.
Ranjee V. J. Shunkersett.	Cursondass Vullubhdas.
K. M. Shroff.	Shantaram Vitthal.
Framjee Dinshaw Petit.	Balkrishna Bhiwajee Nakhwa.
P. F. Gomes.	Anundrao Narayen Wasudeo.
Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit.	
Nanabhai Rustomjee Ranina.	
Pandurang Dinnanathjee.	
Shamrao Pandurang.	
Bhogvandass Narotumdass.	
Muljee Bhowanidass Barbhaya.	
Jairam Narronjee.	
K. M. Heeramanock and Co.	
C. Tyabjee.	
Rustomjee Nusserwanjee Khory.	
Anna Moreshwar Kunte.	
Hassumbhoy Visram.	
Mooljee Jewraj.	
Gunesdhas Kristnajee.	
Tarachund Gansham-dass.	

IN compliance with the above requisition, I hereby convene a PUBLIC MEETING of the Native INHABITANTS of BOMBAY to be held at the Town Hall, on SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 p.m., precisely.

DAVID WATSON
Sheriff of Bombay.
Sheriff's Office, Bombay, 26th November, 1884.

FLIES AND BUGS.

BEETLES, Insects, Roaches, Ants, Bed-bugs, Rats, Mice, Gophers,

TELEGRAMS.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE MADRAS WATER-SUPPLY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 27.

This evening I visited the Red Hills Tank, and ascertained for myself the real state of affairs, as so many exaggerated statements have been made. About half a mile of the embankment was washed away. The area of the tank was nearly five thousand acres, but now that the water has gone down twenty-two feet the area is less than eight hundred acres, with thirty-three million square feet of water left instead of two hundred and twelve millions. At present there are twelve hundred coolies employed in erecting a temporary dam. The cost of the whole work will probably be one-and-a-half lakhs, and cannot be finished in less than six months, but if circumstances are as favourable as they promise, Madras can get a partial supply of water from the Red Hills tank in about three weeks. The number of deaths was thirty-five, and sixteen hundred people were rendered houseless. Colonel Pennycuick, an able engineer of the Public Works Department, is in charge of the work, and several Government officials are present to see that the villagers are supplied with food. The actual level of water at the time of the breach was six feet below the top of the bund, but a cyclonic storm swept the water over the bund and gradually washed it away.

MADRAS, Nov. 28.

The Municipal authorities are exhibiting laudable activity in dealing with the catastrophe which has resulted by the breach of the bund of the Red Hills Lake. They are establishing pipe communications with the seven well from which Fort St. George is at present supplied, and they hope to obtain a supply of water from that source by Sunday for part of the town. They are also making arrangements for pumping water into the Red Hills supply channel from the Koratoor tank, and hope to meet from this source the requirements of those parts of the town which cannot be served from the seven wells. This Koratoor Tank is between Madras and the Red Hills Lake, and is conveniently near to the channel in the direction of Madras.

PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CACUTTA, Nov. 28.

The prospectus is published of a new association called the Public Health Society, for Calcutta and its suburbs. On the council are the Hon. A. B. Miller, Messrs. Keswick, Landale, C. E. Buckland, T. Jones, Caithness, Irving, Simmons, Morrison, F. Aitchison, Major Wace, Mr. Saunders, and others. Mr. E. H. Reily is the secretary. The objects of the society are to promote public health by means of improved sanitation, by diffusing information on sanitary topics, by lectures, meetings, the publication of the society's journal, to provide a convenient opportunity for the discussion of topics of general municipal interest as such, to secure such amendments in the Municipal Act or alterations in municipal taxation as experience may show to be desirable, to promote the election as Municipal Commissioners of persons interested in sanitation, to call attention to particular sanitary evils, and assist private persons in their efforts to secure efficient sanitation throughout the city and suburbs, &c. The subscription of members is proposed to be fixed at Rs. 8 per annum. Meetings are to be of two kinds, ordinary annual meetings, and extraordinary meetings.

CALCUTTA NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 28.

Mr. A. J. R. Bainbridge has been permitted to retire from the Bengal Civil Service from 1st September.

The Commander-in-Chief arrived to-day from tour.

A European named Wikhelow was thrown from a tram-car to-day in trying to jump on while the car was in motion, and sustained a fracture of his leg of so serious a nature that his deposition had to be taken.

THE MHOW RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MHOW, Nov. 28.

The stewards having considered the objection in the race for the Jaora Stakes came to the unanimous decision that the objection against Sir Garnett has not been sustained; so that the placing is not disturbed.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE FRANCO-CHINESE WAR.

IMPORTANT DECLARATION BY M. FERRY.

PARIS, Nov. 27.

The Chamber of Deputies have by a large majority approved a further vote of credit of forty-three million francs for the Tongking expedition.

M. Ferry, in a speech made, to-day in the Chamber of Deputies, declared that the French will occupy the Island of Formosa permanently unless China pays the indemnity demanded by France.

THE REDISTRIBUTION BILL.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

The *Daily Telegraph* to-day publishes a paragraph stating that Mr. Gladstone and Lord Salisbury have come to an agreement respecting the Bill for the redistribution of seats, a compromise having been effected.

EGYPTIAN FINANCE.

The main points of the scheme for Egyptian finance which is to be submitted to the Powers are as follows:—The British Government will advance five millions at 3½ per cent. to pay off the floating debt, one million to be devoted to irrigation works. The payment of the indemnity for losses during the bombardment of Alexandria will be made by a further issue of preference stock. A reduction will be made in the interest on Unified and Daira bonds to 3½ per cent.

THE TROOPSHIP MALABAR.

PORTSMOUTH, Nov 27.

The troopship Malabar sailed to-day for Bombay.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Nov. 27.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Surat arrived here from Bombay on the morning of the 25th inst.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Ravenna arrived here from Colombo on the afternoon of the 23rd inst.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

Total week's sales of cotton		69,000 bales.
" " "	Surats	19,000 "
" " Imports of cotton		93,000 "
" " "	Surats	3,000 "
" Stock of Cotton		430,000 "

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats strong.

The London Cotton market has been steady.

Good Fair Dholleras ..... 4 7-16d.

The Manchester market has been firm.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	99¾
4 " " account	81½
3 " Consols for account	100⅜
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	103⅜
4½ per cent. French Rentes	108¼
Bar Silver	49⅛

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of notes and gold and silver coin in the Banking department combined £11,000,000, increase £300,000.

Bills discounted £21,300,000, decrease £400,000.

Bullion, total amount in Banking and Issue Department combined, £19,900,000, increase £100,000.

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 30 per cent.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY, NIGHT, November 27.

10 p.m.	71·5

FRIDAY, November 28.

6 a.m.	72·5
10 a.m.	79·9
2 p.m.	85·5
4 p.m.	83·2

A SEAT having become vacant in the Bombay Municipal Corporation in consequence of Mr. D. S. Kemp not having returned from England within the period laid down by the Act, we hear that Mr. E. R. Freeborn, who has recently returned from Europe, is a candidate for the vacancy, and has been promised considerable support. Mr. Freeborn, it will be remembered, lost his seat under the same rule, his place being recently taken by Dr. Roland Blaney.

WE are requested to state that the exhibition of the competitive designs for the new Municipal Buildings which has been open to the public since the 12th instant will be closed this evening at five o'clock.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF will arrive from Mhow at 9-15 a.m. to-morrow. His Excellency is pleased to dispense with the attendance of heads of departments and a guard of honour. A salute of 17 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery at sunrise on Monday to announce His Excellency's arrival.

WE hear that it has been resolved to transfer the Commissariat establishment at Bombay to Poona. The change will be made in the last week of December next, when the establishments of the Commissary-General, the Deputy Commissary-General, &c., will be removed to Poona. The stores and inspectors' department continue to be in Bombay. Tenders for supplies will be called for and received in Bombay as heretofore.

A SCHEME for the development of technical and scientific education in the Madras Presidency is under the consideration of Government.

MR. SUTHERLAND, who has just been elected member for Greenock in the Liberal interest, is chairman of the P. and O. Company.

IT is understood that the Government are about to recognise the services of Major Bell, V.C., R.E., in connection with the Intelligence Branch of the Quartermaster-General's Department, by promoting him to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

THE literary papers announce that Professor Dowson is writing "A History of Gujarat." Messrs. Allen and Co. are to be the publishers.

IN the month of September last the number of deaths registered in the Punjab was 64,302, as against 41,781 in the previous month. The increase was almost entirely due to fevers, under which heading 45,530 deaths were registered.

THE *Mail* thinks that the catastrophe which has deprived Madras of the water-supply is after all a blessing in disguise, and that when the drainage comes to be repaired Government will carry out the low-level supply system. The Red Hills Lake, it says, has fully met the expectations of Colonel O'Connell, R.E., Mr. Peter Orr, Mr. Fraser, Sir William Denison, Lord Napier, Colonel Orr, and many others. It is a very capacious natural basin that forms an admirable receptacle for the surplus water of the Cortelliar river and the drainage of a large area of country. The off-take from the upper surface alone of its water gave the town the benefit of a comparatively cheap and effective supply by gravitation; but in 1877-78, when the water fell below the point of the off-take pipes, the risk of dispensing with pumps and relying on a high-level system was proved. This risk will not be again accepted.

THE policy of the Government in encouraging private enterprise has not had any effect in checking imports. Even the imports of Government stores have increased by 25 per cent., the total value for 1883-4 being Rs. 2,57,54,569. But it is only right to explain that three-fourths of the whole increase was in railway plant and rolling-stock, and although it may be true that deodar sleepers might be substituted in place of iron ones, and that economy might be further served by the extended use of Indian material, still this is a matter with which the Government have never professed to deal. But there are other imports which have swollen in the face of the most benevolent and strongly-worded of Resolutions. "Thus," says Mr. J. E. O'Conor in his annual report, "the imports of boots and shoes doubled; malt liquor increased by 37 per cent.; printing paper quiet, and woollen goods very nearly doubled in value."

THE most remarkable contribution which has been made to the literature of cholera for a very long time is Dr. John Chapman's article on its "Non-contagiousness, Causation, and Scientific Treatment" in the new number of the *Westminster Review*. He maintains that quarantine in all its vexatious and mischief-inflicting forms, with the disinfection of travellers and of goods and letters in transit, is worse than useless. While recognizing and accounting for the facts out of which have arisen the theories of cholera poison, germs, and bacilli, he repudiates those theories, and shows that the epidemic is not contagious at all, thus justifying the English doctors in India, who have long habitually treated cholera-patients in the ordinary hospital wards among the other sick. Dr. Chapman also holds that the summer diarrhœa of Europe, the *cholera infantum* of the United States, the diarrhœa premonitory of cholera, *cholera nostras*, and "Asiatic cholera" are all mere varieties or grades of intensity of one and the same disease, being all alike due to the same proximate cause. He then exposes the treatment of cholera which he has advocated since 1863. In any case, the article ought to do good in the direction of allaying the panic which breaks out wherever cholera shows itself.

AN experienced detective has been "told off" to guard Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, the new Chief Secretary for Ireland. Mr. Trevelyan has dispensed with the services of the police-officer who used to be his constant attendant when he was at the Irish Office.

MARRIAGES are popularly supposed to be made in heaven. There are also agencies on earth to facilitate them. Whether the regular marriage bureau, which is an institution in France, has ever regularly established itself in England, we do not know. There are, however, amateur wedding-brokers, it appears. In a case which came before Mr. Justice Wills the other day, it was ascertained that "a party by the name of Harris," who makes boots and shoes on week-days, devotes himself to match-making on Saturdays and Sundays. Mr. Harris seems to practise chiefly among Jewish families. It must be admitted that there are openings for his energy in other spheres and other districts. But, if he is to be useful, his operations must not often end so inauspiciously as on this occasion: when the result was an action for breach of promise and a verdict of one farthing damages for the fair plaintiff

MRS. WELDON is a lucky lady. When an ordinary individual commits contempt of court "the Lord only knows what happens" to him, as a Speaker of the House of Commons once said concerning the practice of "naming." It is generally understood that he goes to prison, and remains in durance vile till the contempt is "purged." Not so Mrs. Weldon. She committed contempt of court—nay, she flouted "M' Lud" in the face of counsel, solicitors, and suitors, and would not apologize; and so she was ordered to be committed and to pay costs. But Mrs. Weldon, perhaps concluding that her sphere of public usefulness might be considerably curtailed in Holloway Gaol, has made her submission. The outraged majesty of the law has been vindicated, and Mr. Justice Chitty has been apologized to. So Mrs. Weldon is once more free to take up the cause of the wronged female and the supposititious lunatic. True, she has been mulcted in costs. But is there not a generous British public? and did not an admiring member of it send Mrs. Weldon a cheque for £60 on hearing of the matter? So that, on the whole, Mrs. Weldon cannot complain.

MISS FRANCES POWER COBBE has been badly treated. A speech of hers on Woman Suffrage, delivered last summer at the Westminster Palace Hotel, was absurdly misreported by the morning papers, but she thought the matter of too little consequence to the public to ask at the time for permission to rectify the error. The words put in her mouth by the facetious reporter seem, however, to have become quite a part of the stock-in-trade of opponents of Woman Suffrage, and have even received the honour of quotation from M. Max O'Rell. "It therefore seems time," she writes to the *Spectator*, "that I should put the matter straight. The little incident was as follows, as all who were present, no doubt, can testify:—Mr. Stansfeld, speaking from the chair, had expressed a hope that we women would not be discouraged by defeat, but would 'fight harder than ever.' In rising to speak after him, I observed that our honoured friend had recommended us to fight harder than ever, but I wished he had indicated how we could do so. 'I cannot' (I said, laughing, and holding out my hands in a helpless attitude), 'I cannot pull down the Park palings, and I do not think it wise to refuse to pay our taxes.' After this, I proceeded to speak of our Parliamentary tactics, and was, as you may suppose, not a little surprised to read next morning in the *Standard*,—'Miss Cobbe regretted that she could not pull down the Park palings!'"

THE *Eastern Express*, better known under its title of the *Levant Herald*, has just had a passage of arms with some of the Constantinople bankers. It appears that certain banking frauds have lately been discovered which ended in serious loss to one or two firms engaged and a suicide. The *Express* offered its opinion that had the bankers engaged in carrying on purely legitimate banking operations nothing of the sort could have occurred, and it condemns the bankers for entering into the more speculative fields of usury and taking the risks eschewed in banking practice. The point of the matter is that neither the *Express* nor its critics ppear to know what "usury" means. The journal says in one place the rate of interest has nothing to do with the principle of usury, and in another place adds that there is no banker known to it in Galata who practices usury. The spokesman for the banks asks if in Constantinople 7 per cent. must be considered a rate of usury, what would apply to the Bank of England when it charges 8, 9, and 10 per cent?

AN attempt has been made in letters to the *Times*—which receive a certain amount of encouragement from that journal—to advocate the appropriation of the incomes of Deaneries to suffragan Bishoprics, and to abolish the Deans themselves, whose chief work is said to be "to keep the Bishop out of their cathedrals." The *Spectator* doubts very much indeed the wisdom of the proposal. "It would be easy," it says, "to show that one of the great moderating influences in our church has been the influence exercised by the Deans, who are at once more independent of criticism than the Bishops, and more at leisure to form a sound, scholarly, and conscientious opinion of their own. Where should we find a judgment so serene and courageous as that of the Dean of St. Paul's?—where one so spirit-stirring and popular, without a trace of time-servingness, as that of the Dean of Manchester? The whole body of English Deans would contain, on the whole, more divines whom the laity trust, and more who serve as interpreters both of the thoughts of the laity to the clergy, and of the thoughts of the clergy to the Bishops, than the whole Bench of Bishops.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE camp of exercise to be held at Kistnarajpuram, near Bangalore, next January, will be confined to high-angle firing operations. The object is to ascertain whether "batteries" thrown up by Sappers and Miners, and protected by traverses in the new style, can be shelled by artillery at a high angle. A further experiment is to be tried in the shape of palmirah gabions instead of iron, it being believed that the former, being soft and tough, will offer greater resistance to bullets than iron or hard wood. Moreover, if palmirah is found to answer, it will be cheaper to use in India and Eastern countries, where the tree grows wild, than iron. The experiments will altogether be of a very interesting nature.

THE VICEROY AT AGRA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AGRA, Nov. 23.

THE Viceroy was busily employed yesterday morning in paying a round of visits to a number of the local schools and colleges, where he was presented with addresses and greeted most warmly by the pupils and others who had assembled to see His Excellency. The first visit was to the Agra College, where he was received by Sir Alfred Lyall, Mr. Kaye, the Commissioner of Agra, Mr. Finlay, the Collector, and the College officials. Addresses were here presented to Lord Ripon from the committee of management of the College and from representatives of the Victoria College, the Muffdam School, and the Agra Technical Education Committee. To these addresses the Viceroy (who on rising was received with cheers) replied as follows:—Sir Alfred Lyall and gentlemen,—You, gentlemen, who are connected with the management of the Agra College are quite right when you say in the address which you have just presented to me that I feel a great interest in this institution. Indeed, I will go so far as to say that a desire to visit the Agra College under its present management occupied a prominent place among the motives which prompted me to come to Agra upon this occasion. When the Government determined reluctantly to close this college as a Government institution on account of the small number of pupils and the great cost per head of the institution, it was always my wish that a body of native gentlemen should be found to undertake its management and to keep its endowments together, and therefore when my friend Sir Alfred Lyall sent up to the Government proposals with that view, I received them with the greatest satisfaction and gladly gave them my support. For, gentlemen, what you then undertook to do, and what you are doing now in the management of this restored college, is precisely what I most desire, and what I more and more as time goes on. (Cheers). What I had the honour of addressing the Convocation of the Calcutta University two years ago, I took the opportunity of earnestly pressing upon the friends of education in this country the importance upon a variety of grounds, which I then set forth, of enlisting the hearty co-operation of private gentlemen in the great work of education in India. Yours was the first response to the call which I then made, and the work which you are doing here has therefore naturally a special claim upon my attention. I am very glad to find from your address that you consider that the lines laid down by the Government for your guidance in the conduct of this institution were just and fair, and it is very gratifying to me to learn that it has obtained up to the present time by this college under your management are such as to afford reasonable hope that a full measure of success will ultimately be attained. The figures which you have laid before me in your address, both as to the increase in the number of students and the diminution in the cost per head, afford me much satisfaction; and if you are right in saying that in some other respects the results of your first year of management have not been so satisfactory as you hoped for, I have every confidence that better results with hereafter be obtained. I should look upon it as a public misfortune if this experiment were to fail, and I would earnestly call upon all those, especially in this part of the country, who are interested in the cause of native education under native management to come forward and give their hearty support to this institution. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, I have observed with peculiar pleasure the terms in which you speak in your address of the other educational institutions which exist in this city of Agra. I see in your language on this subject a most gratifying proof of the just and generous spirit in which in regard to your fellow-labourers in the great work of education. Working thus together, pursuing each in his own way a common end, the friends of education in Agra are providing means of training suitable to all classes of the community, and are securing that variety of instruction which I, for my part, believe to be so important an element of a sound educational system. It is the duty of the Government of India to be perfectly impartial in dealing with the various educational institutions in this country, and with the agencies by which those institutions are maintained. What we have to do is to see that they give a good secular education in return for such aid as they may receive from the public funds, and to lay down fair and equal rules by which that aid should be distributed amongst them. (Cheers.) Gentlemen of the Victoria College, I have listened with great interest to your address, and I fully recognise the good work which your institution is doing in this city. Your aim is high. It is well that you have set before yourselves is high. It is well that it should be so. (Hear, hear and cheers.) For unless men aim high in their undertakings, it is certain that they will effect but little. We all fall short of the ideals which we set before us, and it is therefore the more important that those ideals should be the highest within our reach. (Cheers.) I shall be very happy, in compliance with your request, to allow my name to be connected with the scholarship of which you have spoken, and with the School of Art which you hope to establish in this city, if it should be founded on a proper and satisfactory footing. (Cheers.) I have also to thank the manager, teachers, and students of the Muffdam School for their address, and I wish that every success may attend their institution. It has done good service to education in this city, and it will, I hope, long continue to do equally good work in the future. I am also much obliged to the members of the Technical Education Committee for their address. The promotion of technical education in India is a matter of great importance, and it is one to which the attention of the Government will, I trust, be directed at an early period. (Cheers.) A great deal of valuable information upon this subject has lately been collected by a Royal Commission in England, and will be of much use, I have no doubt, to the Government in dealing with the questions connected with this matter. Gentlemen, your address shows me that you fully apprehend the principles which must guide the conduct of the Government in regard to the purchase in this country of the manufactured articles which they may require. The Government cannot purchase articles here which can be procured cheaper elsewhere, nor can it purchase articles of inferior quality to those which can be obtained in other parts of the world. (Cheers.) If we were to do either of these things we should be casting an unnecessary and unjustifiable burden upon the taxpayers of the country. (Cheers.) What we can do, what we have been endeavouring to do, and what I think we ought to do, is to procure in India everything that can be procured there without loss in cost or quality. (Cheers.) You plainly see, I observe with pleasure, that it is only on these principles that the Government can act, and therefore you wisely say that the true remedy for a state of things, which you regret, lies, to use your own words "in the promotion of technical, artistic, and scientific education." These views are perfectly consistent with sound economical principles, and I am very glad to find that they are approved by you. Gentlemen, I will detain you no longer except to thank you heartily for your address, and to assure you that I shall ever follow with the deepest interest the progress of the institutions whose representatives I have had the pleasure of meeting to-day. (Loud and continued cheers.)

Pundit Ajudiya Nath, a former student of the Agra College, here proposed three cheers for Lord Ripon, which were enthusiastically given.

The Viceroy then drove to St. John's College, where he received another address, to which he replied in the following terms:—Gentlemen, I thank you for the address which you have presented to me. I am very glad to have been able on this occasion to visit this institution, not only on account of the good educational work which it is doing, but also because it is an institution one of the founders of which was my friend Sir William Muir, who felt so deep an interest in the welfare of the province over which he ruled and in the cause of education. As you are aware, the Government of India, whatever may be the private feelings of its individual members, can only look at this and other similar institutions in the light of the secular instruction given in them; but the Government is ready and anxious to avail themselves of every opening for the promotion of the great work of education. I feel very strongly that that work is so important, and in many respects so difficult, that we are bound to make use of every instrument that comes to our hand to promote and carry it forward. You, gentleman, if I mistake not, recognise the despatch of 1854, which was sent out to this country under the direction of my noble friend Lord Halifax, as, so to speak, the Charter of Public Education in India. I do not mean to say that men before that day, such as Lord Macaulay, Mr. Mountstuart Elphinstone and others, had not laboured for this great object; but officially it may be said the despatch of 1854 laid the foundation of the present educational system in this country. Before I left England, after my appointment to the office which I have now the honour to fill. I received a deputation on this subject, headed by Lord Halifax himself, and I then gave the gentlemen who waited upon me the assurance that the question of public education in this country should receive my most careful consideration. It seemed to me when I had time to consider the subject here, and to discuss it with my colleagues in the Government of India, that after thirty years, or nearly so, had elapsed from the date of the despatch of 1854, the time had come when it was desirable that a complete review of the results of that despatch should be taken, and that information should be collected on every hand as to the mode in which the principles which the despatch laid down had been applied, and the results which had been attained by their application. The Government therefore appointed an Education Commission to inquire into the whole subject of primary and secondary education in India, and the Commission after a long and careful examination presented to us a most valuable Report which furnished us with most interesting information. That Report, I am glad to say, the Government in my time have had an opportunity of examining, and we have recently put forth a Resolution, founded upon the general recommendations made by the Commission, and upon principles which have received the sanction of Her Majesty's Government at home. I am glad to think that that Resolution appears to be received with general favour by those interested in the cause of education in this country. You will observe, gentlemen, how fully in that Resolution we recognise the principle that we should avail ourselves of all the means that private enterprise of every description affords, in order to promote the great work which we have in hand. We have undoubtedly laid it down in our Resolution that the attention of Government ought now to be turned, very specially to primary education. I am glad to find that you yourselves, though engaged in education of a higher description, fully recognise the importance of that object. But when I say that the attention of Government must be turned to primary education, I do not thereby mean that we should disregard secondary education or in any way interfere with it or check it; on the contrary, I wish it to spread more and more throughout the land. It is because you are engaged in that work and doing that work, as I believe, well that I am very glad to have had the pleasure of coming here to-day. (Loud and continued applause.)

The Viceroy then drove to St. Peter's College, where he was received by Bishop Jacopi and other Catholic clergymen, and an address was presented to him. To this His Excellency replied.—My Lord and gentlemen,—I thank you very sincerely for the address which you have just read to me. I need scarcely say that I am very glad indeed to visit this college once more; neither need I tell you that it has for me personally a very great interest, and I shall watch its continued prosperity and success is a source of high gratification to me. I earnestly hope that under the extended and modified system of education established in connection with the recent Report of the Education Commission, your college may flourish and expand; that is my earnest desire. I esteem myself very fortunate in having been able during the four-and-a-half years that I have been at the head of Indian affairs to do something for the development and improvement of education in this country; for in doing so I have only been carrying out here a work which has engaged my attention, and to which I have been much devoted, from a very early period of my life—indeed, from the very commencement of my public life in England. I would now, before I bid you farewell, say again a few words to the students who are gathered together in this valuable institution, and I would earnestly ask them to do their utmost to make the most while they are here of the many advantages which are afforded to them. My young friends, those intellectual gifts which God gives with no niggard hand to men of all races and classes are a trust which you receive from Him that you may do your utmost, so far as your circumstances permit, to develope and to use them for His glory and for the good of your fellow-men. You have here an excellent educational institution and devoted amongst you Father Symonds, whose name I believe is so dear to all Catholics and to a large number of others in Agra. He has been taken from us to a higher sphere of duty, in which I have no doubt that he is working with the zeal which he ever displayed while he was here; but his loss to Agra is very great. He was succeeded by another Father, whom I have had the pleasure of knowing—Father O'Dea, who was for a season at Simla; and I have no doubt that your present teachers are labouring in the same spirit which animated those who preceded them, and are gaining for themselves the respect and attachment of their pupils. Now, my young friends, make the best use of these advantages in this the seed time of your youth; you can now plant in the fruitful soil of your young minds the seeds of knowledge which will grow up in after-life and stand you in good stead. He who in these days of ours has not cultivated his mind, who is ignorant of the many things which men now know, must necessarily fall back in the race of life. I do not ask you to set before yourselves as your highest aim the objects of this temporary life upon earth; but still you are bound to see that you do not turn to waste the labours of those who have collected you together, and who devote themselves to you here with the utmost earnestness, and therefore I trust that you, like the many generations of pupils who have preceded you in this, I may almost say, ancient institution, will make the same if not a better use than they have made of the benefits which you receive here, and that I may hear in far-off England of the continued progress of this college. (Loud applause.)

THE RETIRING VICEROY.

THE following is the text of the memorial which is to be adopted at the meeting to-day in honour of Lord Ripon:—

To His Excellency the most Hon'ble Sir George Frederick Samuel Robinson, Marquis of Ripon, K.G., P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E.

May it please Your Excellency,—We, the native inhabitants of Bombay in public meeting assembled, beg leave to approach your lordship on your retirement from the office of Viceroy and Governor-General of India, to express the deep sense we entertain of the ability, righteousness, and success of your administration, and our deep regret that your career in India should have already come to a termination.

Whether we look to the liberality of spirit and the foresightedness with which every measure has been conceived, or the promise it affords of advancing our material prosperity and political status, your lordship's administration appears to us to be unique in its high statesmanship, character and in its earnest determination to govern India for the good of India. You, my lord, are the first Viceroy who has carried into practical action much that has been hitherto confined to mere declaration. It is notably by your lordship's strenuous efforts that the promises, no less wise than gracious, of the Royal Proclamation of 1858, and the various declarations of Parliament and of English statesmen have been brought home to our hearts as a reality. And your lordship has more than ever convinced us that England desires to rule over this vast Empire with the sole aim of ensuring and achieving its welfare. The most unmistakeable proof of your lordship's success in this direction is afforded by the fact that you have not only evoked among the millions of this vast Empire deep respect, gratitude, and affection for yourself, but have given a new and glowing warmth to their loyalty towards their august Sovereign, and have created a deeper confidence in the sincerity, justice, and beneficence of British rule than has ever been felt before.

When your lordship's administration is looked at as a whole, certain important features prominently present themselves to view. It has attempted to raise our political status; to elicit and to defer to public opinion; to improve our material and economical condition; to protect India in its financial relations with England; to adopt all necessary measures for the relief of burdens bearing hard on the people; to promote a wider diffusion of education among the masses; to deal out even-handed justice to all Her Majesty's subjects; and above all to extend a deep and generous sympathy to people of all races, and creeds in regard to their peculiar requirements and aspirations. Nor has your lordship's influence for good been confined only to the subjects of Her Majesty. It has extended itself to the princes of India who have received at your lordship's hands generous sympathy, beneficial counsel, and encouragement in their efforts to secure the welfare and happiness of their subjects.

My lord, we feel that it will be impossible for us in this address to do due justice to all the measures which have been adopted to achieve these great results. We can only indicate here some of the more prominent ones. And among these as citizens of what is now the commercial capital of India, we cannot but refer most prominently to the numerous measures inaugurated by your lordship for the purpose of encouraging private enterprise, and for giving a strong impetus to the indigenous trades and arts, manufactures and industries of this country. We would next note the reduction of the salt duty which has been a very great blessing to the poor; and we sincerely hope, that your distinguished successor following in your footsteps will see his way to signalize his administration by a further reduction of this impost, the evil effects of which are widely and oppressively felt throughout the land. Furthermore the resolution to limit the operations of new surveys and assessments with a view to prevent oppressive enhancements of the land tax; the orders for the suspension and remission of revenue during the prevalence of agricultural distress; the recommendation in favour of an agricultural bank to relieve the indebtedness of the ryot: these and other measures of similar character afford further proof of your solicitude on behalf of the poor agricultural population of India.

We would next notice the promptitude with which you redeemed the pledge of Her Majesty's Government to bring to a termination the last Afghan war, which had heavily taxed the resources of the Empire, and to your lordship's protest against the attempt to saddle this country with a portion of the cost of the Egyptian expedition.

While you have been, my lord, a constant promoter of the material improvement of India, you have not lost sight of its intellectual and moral advancement. We need only refer to the appointment of the Education Commission whose labours cannot but place the education of the people on a broader and firmer basis than has been the case hitherto, and to the ready and stanch support which your lordship has always extended to all educational enterprise in this country.

Again, my lord, you have not only restored the liberty of the Native Press by the repeal of the Vernacular Press Act, which has justly earned for your lordship the title of the "Saviour of the Indian Press," but you have given practical recognition to the principles of free discussion, and adopted divers means for securing greater publicity to legislative measures before they are passed into law.

My lord, we most gratefully acknowledge that your lordship's efforts to train the people of this country in the management of their own public and municipal affairs, are calculated to produce highly beneficial results. We hope and expect, that the new departure in the matter of the Local Self-Government which has been directed by your Lordship will ultimately lead to a better administration of local affairs, while it will also serve as a useful instrument of gradual political education.

During your generous administration, you have also borne in mind the claims of eminent natives of this country to high offices in the State. Your lordship has thus the people of India to prove, that they are not unworthy to occupy the posts of confidence and responsibility, and that the Government need never despair of finding in them able, loyal, trustworthy, and zealous servants and counsellors.

Nor, my lord, can we be otherwise than deeply grateful for your efforts to remove as far as practicable the race distinctions and disabilities which may, perhaps, have been necessary in former times, but which the circumstances of the present day have rendered unjustifiable. My Lord, your efforts to place the natives of India upon a footing of equality with their European fellow-subjects have already immortalised your name among us, and they will ever be remembered with feelings of admiration and gratitude among the natives of India.

My lord, we cannot allow you to retire from your high office without bearing emphatic testimony to the righteous spirit and the high sense of duty, which have inspired all your measures. And we venture to say that if we should be fortunate enough to secure a succession of Viceroys of your moral elevation and practical statesmanship, India will before long attain a position among civilized nations which cannot but redound, in its turn, to England's glory and advantage.

In conclusion, we feel that we should be greatly wanting in our duty to ourselves, if we withheld from your lordship this expression of our sincere regard and gratitude and if we did not adopt means to mark, by some suitable permanent memorial, the great obligations under which your lordship has placed us. We have accordingly opened a public subscription for founding in this city an Industrial and Technical Institution with which we crave permission to associate your lordship's honoured name, so as in a measure, however slight and imperfect, to indicate to future generations our estimate of your Lordship's sterling worth and eminent services to our country.

And now, my lord, we must bid a sorrowful farewell to your lordship and to the Marchioness of Ripon. We wish you both a prosperous and happy voyage to your native land, and we pray that the great God of the Universe may bestow upon you both every true happiness, and that he may continue to make you a blessing both to the land of your birth, and to this country in which your illustrious name will be for ever remembered with feelings of sincere admiration, affection, and gratitude.

DEATH OF MR. JOHN GORDON.

WE regret to announce the death, yesterday afternoon, of a very useful and prominent citizen—Mr. John Gordon, Secretary of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. He had been in weak health for some time past; and for the last month had been ailing off and on. His medical advisers having recommended change of air, he removed some days ago from Hamilton's Hotel, Mazagon, where he had been residing to "Land's End," Bandora Point, the bungalow of Mr. Du Cruz, but what ensued is the case with diarrhœa and fever; and notwithstanding the most assiduous exertions of Dr. Blaney and Dr. Sidney Smith, he did not rally, and died at his temporary residence at Bandora at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Gordon first came to Bombay, we believe, in 1858, as accountant to the G. I. P. Railway Company, and was subsequently appointed secretary to the Board of Directors in Bombay. On the abolition of the local board, and the appointment of an Agent to the company in Bombay, Mr. Gordon was appointed chief auditor, which post he continued to hold until he accepted the office of assistant manager or secretary of the Central Bank under the late Mr. Edwin Heycock, the manager of the Bank. Having resigned the latter appointment in 1864, when all Bombay became suddenly rich in consequence of the breaking out of the American War, Mr. Gordon accepted the office of manager of the Royal Bank of India. The bank came to grief some years later, and Mr. Gordon's connection with any of our local institutions ceased for a few years. In 1872 he started the Sassoon Press Company, which has continued in a prosperous condition ever since. In 1874 Mr. Gordon was appointed Secretary to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce in succession to the late Mr. James Taylor, and continued his connection with it till the time of his death. His services in that capacity during the last ten years it would be difficult to overestimate. He was the guiding hand in all commercial movements of importance; and the official documents prepared by him, and the memorials submitted by the Chamber from time to time to the Governments of Bombay and of India, on questions of public policy, will long be remembered as mementoes of Mr. Gordon's untiring industry and vast commercial knowledge and experience. In 1876 he was appointed secretary to the Bombay Mill-owners' Association. He roused that body from a state of comparative inactivity and set it in a course of usefulness, which has been manifested of late in representations to the authorities in the interest of our growing mill industry, and in other ways. Mr. Gordon was also appointed the Secretary to the Cotton Trade Association, and has rendered valuable service in that capacity. In 1877 he started the Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Company, of which he was the agent up to the present time. Some years ago he sold the Mandvie Mill, of which he was the proprietor, to the late Mr. Morarjee Gokaldass at a clear profit of two lakhs of rupees; and it was afterwards converted into what is now known as the Mahaluxmee Mill. In 1880 he built the Gordon Mills on his own account, and in the following year projected it as a joint-stock company with a nominal capital of twenty lakhs of rupees. He was appointed life agent to the mill at a very remunerative commission; but he subsequently transferred the agency to Messrs. D. M. Petit Sons and Co. As secretary to the Melbourne Exhibition, the Bombay Committee for the Calcutta Exhibition, and to the committee for the coming Bombay International Exhibition, Mr. Gordon did really valuable work. He was the chairman of the board of directors of the New Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy Spinning and Weaving Company and of the Mahaluxmee Spinning and Weaving Company, and a director of several joint-stock companies in Bombay. During the last decade or so the name of the deceased gentleman has been inseparably associated with the commercial interests of this city, and his loss will be felt in every section of the community.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 28.—During the past twenty-four hours the barometer has fallen in the Punjab, the N.-W. P., Rajputana, Sind, and Gujarat. It has risen over the C. P., Bengal, and round the shores of the Bay. A large high-pressure area lies over Northern India, extending from Ajmere to Burdwan, while relatively low readings are reported from Rohilkund and from the south of the Peninsula. The pressure is generally above the average, most in Assam and Burma. The wind is about normal. Much cloud is still reported from the Coromandel coast, and rather heavy rain from Negapatam. At Sibsagar also the sky is overcast, and rain is falling; but elsewhere the weather is fine and the sky nearly clear. The temperature has fallen in the Punjab; it has changed irregularly elsewhere. Rain to-day, Negapatam, 2½ inches; Sibsagar, 1½ inches. Previously, unimportant.

QUARANTINE IN ITALY.

THE P. and O. Company has received a telegram stating that "twenty-four hours' quarantine is now imposed in Italy against arrivals from India," instead of five days. This, however, applies to every fourth departure from Bombay, commencing with the Brindisi passengers by the Paramata on the 5th December. By all other departures Brindisi passengers are allowed to land, and proceed through to London with the mails. Venice passengers are not affected by quarantine by any departure, as it counts from arrival of the steamer at Brindisi.

MHOW AND CENTRAL INDIA RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

STEWARDS.—Col. Bannerman, A.G.G., Col. Hall, Bhopal Battalion, Col. Bibby, 7th Dragoon Guards, Dr. Taylor, A.M.D., Major Fleetwood, 5th N. L. I., Col. Buller, C. I. H., Capt. Farmer, R. A., Capt. Burke, 7th Dragoon Guards, Major Dundas, A.A.G., Mr. A. S. Trevor, Honorary Secretary.

Clerk of the Scales—Mr. Hamilton.

Clerks of the Course—Mr. Randolph and Mr. Brackenbury.

Judge—

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RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
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FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	Rs. 10,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances) CAPITAL	,, 9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 8,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	,, 5,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	,, 3,750,000

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The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
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Fire Premiums for 1882	£300,690
,, 1883	£344,2

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REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.
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1867	£1,406,561 17 2	1877	£2,758,042 19
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1,670 PROPOSALS for.....Rs. 53,72,450.

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Age	30	35	40
Premium ...	Rs a. p. 21 5 4	Rs. a. p. 24 8 8	Rs. a. p. 28 10 0	Rs. a. p. 33 14 8

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13. Monthly Audit by two Members.
14. Lapsed Policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
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20. 80 per cent. of Premia invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

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Do.	FFF	do.	do.
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Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
lb. tins	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
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THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.
ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating system of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
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From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, as regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.
Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitations.
Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT,
33, Great Russel-street, Bloomsbury, London.

[THE] ...Y WATER-SUPPLY.

...mbay Municipal Corporation ...day under the presidency of ... which the question of the ... city was once more under consideration. ...fter waiting twenty-five minutes a quorum was obtained and the proceedings commenced. The members present were :—Surgeon Major H. J. Blanc ; Drs. Thomas Blaney and Roland Blaney ; Messrs. E. B. Carroll, G. Cotton, P. C. De Souza, Grattan Geary, D. Gostling ; Surgeon Major W. Gray ; Sir Frank H. Souter ; Messrs. F. W. Stevens, J. Thorburn, C. Agnew Turner, E. F. Underwood, Anundrao Narayen Vasudeo, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Serval, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Dadabhai Navroji, Goculdas Jugmohundas ; Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart ; Messrs. J. B. Gurzdar, Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Kaikhusro Nowrojee Kabrajee, Kashinath Trimbak Telang, Mirza Husan Khan, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Raghunath Narayan Khote, Rahimtulla Mohamed Sayani ; Dr. R. N. Khory ; Messrs. Tribhowandas Mangaldas Nathoobhoy, and Venayekrao Ramchunder Luxmonjee.

The Corporation proceeded to the further consideration of the motion submitted by Mr. Geary :—(1.) That the proposals contained in the Municipal Commissioner's letter No. 2994, dated 13th June last, regarding Major Tulloch's scheme for the carrying out of the Tansa water-supply be approved and adopted, and that detailed plans and estimates be prepared and placed before the Corporation. (2.) That, as recommended by the Town Council, sanction be given to the advance of Rs. 1,00,000, from surplus cash balance, to pay for cost of survey of the season, to be repaid hereafter by adjustment to the debit of new loan."

To this the following amendment had been made by Mr. F. W. Stevens :—"That before the Tansa scheme is sanctioned the Municipal Commissioner be requested to furnish the Corporation with reports from the Consulting Engineer and the Executive Engineer on special duty as to their respective opinions regarding the advantages of the Tansa scheme over the Shewla or other schemes, and which they consider best adapted to the future requirements of Bombay."

Mr. Dadabhai Navroji said that in the Commissioner's letter of 13th June, 1884, he said :—"In my absence Dr. Weir asked the Engineers for certain information which has still to be supplied." He asked whether that information had been supplied or not. Again," but the fact is that short of the execution of detailed surveys and the preparative of contract plans, Major Tulloch's excellent treatise on the water-supply of Bombay gives all the information that is necessary for a preliminary consideration of the subjects." He asked by whom was "preliminary consideration" made, whether by the Corporation or by the Commissioner and their Executive and Consulting Engineers. He did not see on record whether the Commissioner and the Engineers recommended that Tansa was the best scheme. It was also stated that "in the opinion of that able officer (Major Tulloch) if any new lake supply is to be resorted to, the Tansa scheme is the one which should be preferred. Mr. Dadabhai asked what is, however, the opinion of the Commissioner and the Engineers at present. "But it would be useless to enter upon such a proceeding as this, or to incur any expenditure in connection therewith, unless the Corporation saw their way to carry out the work upon completion of the preliminaries." The speaker considered this to be wise advice, and he desired to know why this was not done before incurring any expenditure like that now proposed. The Corporation had not yet considered this recommendation. He was inclined to vote in favour of Mr. Geary's motion, but he should like to have these points cleared up, so that they might proceed upon some clear understanding and guidance.

The Municipal Commissioner said it might assist the future course of the debate if, after what had been stated by Mr. Dadabhai Navroji, he addressed the meeting rather sooner than he intended to do. There was no doubt at the present time in the mind of anyone that an additional water-supply was necessary. What they had now to consider was what were the best means for obtaining the additional supply. He was not going to follow Mr. Gostling into what he might call the wilds—the wishy-washy sort of argument for which he was distinguished. He would say at starting that Mr. Gostling was under a misapprehension when he said that the Commissioner would force the Tansa scheme upon the Corporation. He supposed the Corporation had always shown sufficient determination in the consideration of the questions which came before them, and they would determine upon the Tansa scheme if they believed that the scheme was good for Bombay. For himself he would say, from what was placed before him, that the Tansa scheme was best suited to carry out the wishes of the Corporation. But it was very desirable that, before the Corporation pledged itself to vote a large sum—a lakh of rupees—for carrying out the surveys, they must make up their minds to back up that sum with about a crore more. He said that, as far as they knew, the Tansa scheme was the best, because he believed, and most members of the Corporation would go with him, that Major Tulloch's opinion is in its favour must, at least, carry as much weight with the Corporation as that of any other professional gentleman. (" Hear, hear" from Dr. Blaney.) He had not the honour of Major Tulloch's acquaintance professionally or privately, but speaking merely from his works as he found them on record, it appeared that they never had a more skilled or a more impartial adviser than Major Tulloch. If, therefore, they trusted him to carry out the preliminary details, he would tell them whether, the circumstances having changed, it would not be better to have the Shewla, Ewar, or any other supply. What he (the Commissioner) said was that neither Mr. Forde, Mr. Brahau, nor Mr. Walton could possibly tell them on the present occasion, without any further details, which of these large schemes was best for them to adopt. He had been for the last three hours in earnest conversation with the three gentlemen, and the result was that Mr. Walton said that on the present data he could not recommend the Corporation to go into any of the schemes with so great a probability of success as the Tansa supply. Mr. Braham was exactly of the same opinion, and Mr. Forde said that though on the data before him he did not like to express himself definitely, he believed that the Tansa or Shewla scheme would be very good for the city. Mr. Forde had also a lingering fondness for the Kennery scheme. He (the Commissioner) would therefore say that before anything was done they must have the details of the survey. Personally he could not give them any opinion as to the merits of the Tansa and Shewla schemes. Without recommending any particular scheme, he would say that as to the Ewar and Kennery schemes the position was this. He could not recommend the Corporation at the outset any scheme which would not show them at the time the work was completed that it would give them a gallon per head of the population. (Hear, hear.) They might start, if they liked, with the Tansa scheme, but they might follow another if in the meanwhile they found reason to believe that there was a better scheme. The Municipal Commissioner pointed out that they could get thirteen millions of gallons per day by adopting the Ewar-cum-Kennery projects, but when they had done this they would have exhausted the capabilities, and be unable, so far as he knew, to draw another pint of water ; whereas from Tansa they would be able afterwards, as the population increased, to draw any further supply that might be required. He spoke with more confidence in advising the Corporation to be content with nothing less than thirty gallons per head, because he had previously recommended them to exhaust every possible extension of the present water-works before proceeding further. The man who argued against his previously expressed opinions might at any rate be judged sincere. He had since bestowed more attention on the subject ; he had seen the urgent requirements for water in Bombay, the growing demand which increasing civilization in the city urged on his notice ; and he was perfectly certain nothing less than the thirty gallons would be sufficient. He hoped they might do a great deal by the prevention of waste ; not in Liverpool, where such preventive measures had been brought to the pitch of perfection, and where they now had a constant supply of twenty-two gallons, they were undertaking the largest works of all at a considerable distance from the city. Bombay was early entering on the system for the prevention of waste which had worked so well in Liverpool, Glasgow, and other towns in the United Kingdom, but it was because he was convinced both measures were necessary that he asked the Corporation to go into the further supply. He purposely abstained from entering upon financial details, because these would come better at a later stage. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Carroll, speaking as an engineer having acquaintance with such projects, supported the resolution of Mr. Geary. He pressed on the Corporation that they should lose no time in proceeding with the survey, or they would lose the advantage of the present season, and delay the work a whole year. As to whether they would be justified in entrusting the project to Major Tulloch, he thought they would be well advised to adopt his recommendations in their entirety, subject to the further knowledge which the survey would afford. If this confirmed Major Tulloch's experiences, the most economical way of carrying out the work would be to entrust it to the one most familiar with it. Mr. Carroll did not believe the drainage of the city could be properly treated until the Tansa or some similar project was in working. Every day that delayed the one delayed the other.

Dr. Blaney, in supporting Mr. Geary, said he would endeavour to show the Corporation that the resolution was the one which the Corporation called for in its previous resolution of the 10th August, 1883, that the amendment of Mr. Stevens, calculated as it was to stultify the Corporation, was not worthy of consideration—(hear, hear and laughter)—and that the present financial condition of the city gave assurance that the Tansa water service could be provided without extra taxation. (Hear, hear and applause.) The resolution was the embodiment of the views of the Municipal Commissioner, expressed in a few words, and no other could have been brought before the Corporation. (Mr. Gostling.—Question.) Dwelling on the attention given by the Municipal Commissioner to the water question, Dr. Blaney pointed out that Mr. Olivant, with all his further study and after consultation with the professional advisers to the Municipality, now declared the Tansa scheme well worthy of consideration, and in effect that it satisfied the former resolution of the Corporation. That resolution contained the admission on the part of the Corporation of the insufficiency of the present water-supply, not only for the ordinary domestic wants of the city, its trades, industries, and sewage system, but declared it desirable to provide an additional and permanent water-supply, and that the supply should be brought from a high-level source, so as to give the city a continuous service at full pressure. The Commissioner was at the same time asked to furnish the Corporation with a scheme which would do all this, and now came before them backed up by the Town Council, showing that the Tansa scheme would fulfil the requirements and could be executed for a certain sum. Mr. Olivant did not, however, advise the Corporation to pass the Tansa scheme as sanction, but wished the whole detailed survey to be made by one whom he (Dr. Blaney) did not hesitate to say was the best hydrostatic engineer of whom the Corporation had had any experience. Major Tulloch was specially selected from the Madras Engineer Corps for his experience in water and sewerage works, and the experience of the Bombay Corporation was that he might be safely trusted in all the estimates he placed before them and in any scheme he might ask them to accept. With all these things before them it would not be right to the Commissioner to doubt him for a moment in the recommendation he had made to the Town Council for a lakh to be placed at his disposal for the immediate completion of the survey, and they ought to accept the advice he had tendered to them. With reference to the amendment requiring two reports with the respective opinions of two engineers, Dr. Blaney remarked the mover might as well have asked for three hundred. He did not think they should throw any doubt on the data placed before them. Next to drainage the Corporation had had no more voluminous reports than those on the water-supply. Certainly, he knew of no city in the world that possessed a better report of its available water schemes than Bombay had in Major Tulloch's volume. (Hear, hear.) The Tansa scheme, added Dr. Blaney, had a peculiar history of its own, of which the mover of the amendment was probably ignorant. (Laughter.) Some years ago a water company, very highly promoted, was started in London to give Bombay its water-supply. The preliminaries having been settled, the company made efforts in Bombay to secure possession of the whole of the water-works, and suggested that they would give a supply of ten, fifteen, twenty, thirty, or forty millions of gallons per day, but on the existing Municipal law as to water taxation. The proposition was in effect to put the people of Bombay into the position of the people of London, who were trying to shake themselves free from the control of the water companies. He would prefer a monopoly of bread rather than a monopoly of water in an Indian city, and he had the satisfaction of mentioning that he got together forty-four members of the Corporation in his bungalow, and coming to the meeting of the Corporation with the forty-four votes in his pocket, they came to a vote on the question without a debate. (Hear, hear.) The lesson to be learnt was : If the engineers and the public at large, the press, the Commissioner, and the banks who were going to make the water loans, wished to know the advantages and disadvantages of water schemes around Bombay they might rest perfectly content that when a company promoted in London proposed to utilise Tansa they knew perfectly what they were about. After supplying Bombay with any number of gallons for thirty years, the company would have drawn from the people of the city a revenue of from fifteen to twenty lakhs per annum. Having gone all round the Konean the company, looking after its profits, came to the conclusion they would be able to give Bombay the Tansa scheme and make a profit of 10 or 15 per cent., and with the cotton mills 20 per cent. Here was an end to the fears that the Corporation were going to spend a crore of rupees and not draw a crore from the outlay. Some modifications in the Tansa project might be necessary, but they might, he thought, trust to the ingenuity and professional ability of Major Tulloch. At any rate, no great geological displacements had occurred, earthquakes were not known, Tanna creek remained where it was. (Laughter.) The previous resolution was so totally against the amendment that they could not vote in its favour without stultifying themselves. By the time Dr. Tansa's scheme was completed the population would probably be increased by a lakh and a half, and with this growth year by year a very great responsibility devolved upon the Corporation if they made no provision. Next, dealing with the financial aspect of the question, Dr. Blaney expressed the belief that the objections to the scheme had been founded on the mistaken fear that householders entertained of increased taxation. To allay any such fear he would take the history of the last ten years. The income of the Corporation in 1873 was Rs. 33,24,108, and the expenditure Rs. 30,44,557. In 1884-85 the income reached Rs. 56,53,530, and the expenditure Rs. 38,23,045. During this period 80 lakhs were received in loans, but within the same period there had been actually a reduction in the rates. The water rate in 1873 was one rupee per 1,000 gallons to the public, and to the Government 10 as. 8 pie. Upon the assessment of houses it was for the first Rs. 100 5 per cent., on the second Rs. 100 2½ per cent., and on the third Rs. 100 1½ per cent. Although an additional supply was sought in 1873 and 1874, and were raising a 40 lakhs loan, the rates to the public were reduced to 12 annas per 1,000 gallons, and to Government 8 annas per 1,000 gallons ; whilst a reduction on assessment was made to 3½ per cent. on the first Rs. 100, 2 per cent. on the second Rs. 100, and 1½ per cent. on the third Rs. 100. The consolidated rate which in 1873 was 10 per cent. was reduced in 1874 to 9 per cent. and in 1881 to 8 per cent. The income from water in 1873 was only Rs. 3,53,457 and in 1881 Rs. 3,78,500, and this was a steadily increasing item. These figures demonstrated that though the Corporation raised loans amounting to 80 lakhs in the ten years, provided for the repayment, carried to completion the Tulsi water-supply, and expended Rs. 18,00,000 on new works, they did all not only without increasing the taxation, but actually diminished it to the extent of about Rs. 4,00,000 a year. The Municipal Commissioner hinted at an increase of one per cent. in the house rate. Dr. Blaney declared that would not be wanted. Bombay was prospering, as was seen by the prosperity of the municipal revenues. That morning he had read how well the Assessment Department was doing its work, and the revenue increasing accordingly. The budget submitted to the Town Council by the Municipal Commissioner bore out to the fullest extent what he had stated as to the city finances, and provided the lakh required for the survey. Long before any large amount of interest and repayment of the Tansa loan was due there was every evidence the money would be paid out of the current revenues of the city, and that the householders would be called upon for nothing more than the consolidated rate. (Hear, hear.) If by making this statement he had done anything to relieve the apprehensions of these gentlemen, and to make them feel, as he did, that the finances of the city were in such a sound condition that this work might be undertaken, Dr. Blaney felt he should not have taken up the time of the Corporation in vain. (Applause.)

Mr. Gostling said Mr. Olivant had ascribed to him a will-o'-the-wisp argument. That might be his individual opinion, with which he had nothing to do. But he would say plainly and straightforwardly that if Tansa were only twenty miles from Bombay, he would vote for it with the greatest alacrity. (Hear, hear.) But Tansa being about three times the distance from Bombay, it made all the difference, because under this circumstance it would cost three times as much as it would otherwise. It was stated that when they brought the Tansa supply into this city, they would get the water at a much higher pressure than they got from Vehar, according to Major Tulloch's scheme. Vehar was intended to collect the Tansa water in the Pavi reservoir, but that reservoir being only as high as the Vehar, the pressure from Tansa would be equal to that from Vehar.

Mr. Geary said, in his reply, that his task had been considerably lightened by the vigorous and energetic manner in which so many members had supported the motion which he had placed before them. Mr. Dadabhai had said that he did not see how he would support the motion if his doubts on two points were solved. He took it that the explanation of the Municipal Commissioner had satisfied Mr. Dadabhai on one point, and as to the other he could only refer him to the report drawn up by the Finance Committee on the question. The committee had no doubt whatever that it was within the means of the city to provide the water-works, and he must add that by the time these works, provided they were commenced at once, were finished, that is to say, in about six years hence, the population, taking it to be nine lakhs in all, would be such that one rupee per head per annum would provide for the enhanced supply. This surely was not an exorbitant sum for Bombay to pay, seeing that the citizens of London had to pay seven shillings per head for their water-supply. Scanty as it was now, this discussion had been unusually long, for he did not expect that the question of the Tansa project would again be revived, seeing that more than a year ago the Corporation had deliberately decided that the scheme should be carried out. There was no debate whatever upon this point ; everything tended to show that it was the Tansa supply that was considered at the time, and the Corporation had declared itself in its favour by 3 to 1. But now the ghosts of two buried projects had been roused against the Tansa scheme. (Laughter.) The amendment proposed by Mr. Stevens expressly started the Shewla project as a rival to Tansa. But he had said very frankly that he knew very little about the Tansa project, and his reasons for giving preference to the Shewla project showed that he knew even less about that. (Renewed laughter.) The case against Shewla, Mr. Geary said, was overwhelming. It had been subjected to the scrutiny of experts—indeed, of every person interested in the discussion of this question, and none of them could make out a good case in its favour. The damning report which Major Tulloch had made on this source of supply had never been controverted. In the first place, whereas for a crore of rupees Major Tulloch was at present prepared to get thirty millions of gallons per day from Tansa, according to the calculation of Mr. Aitkins himself, the cost of the Shewla scheme would be 140 lakhs of rupees. In the year 1869 there was a very strong committee formed in Bombay to investigate all these questions, and they stated in their official report that the estimate of 140 lakhs was far under the mark. Mr. Ormiston, a very great engineering authority, estimated the cost of the Shewla project at two crores, Major Tulloch at 180 lakhs, and the committee, for their part, stated that there could be no doubt whatever that the estimate of Mr. Aitkins would be largely exceeded. (Hear, hear.) They put aside the whole project as impracticable, and they were justified in doing that by the very words of Mr. Aitkins himself. He had said that he felt it useless to propose so costly a scheme to the Municipality, but that he proposed it in the hope that Government might some day be prevailed upon to carry it out as a great irrigation work. To disinter that project and put it forward at this time of day against the Tansa scheme, which had been discussed again and again, and approved of by the Corporation, was simply wasting their time and asking them to stultify themselves. (Hear, hear.) But he hoped the Corporation would do nothing of the kind. Furthermore, the proposal to enlarge the area of the Vehar basin was also an old and exploded scheme. The question had been gone into by the Commission of 1869, who reported in effect that the new dams, all the existing ones being rendered useless, would cost, at least, forty-seven lakhs of rupees. The situations available for erecting these lofty dams were so insecure that there was no guarantee that they might not give way. Many of the hills, which now formed part of the circumference of the lake would be under water level, and dams would have to be constructed over them. But he would say that even if they could enlarge the area of the Vehar lake, the supply would not be sufficient for the growing wants of the city ; and in the next place, they would not be secure from the danger, which might at any moment befall them, as might be seen from what had lately happened at Madras. (Hear, hear.) Dams could, no doubt, be made, but no precautions whatever could give them absolute security. That great risk arose from such structures was shown by the recent instance of the dams being swept away at Madras. It might be supposed that they were not as well constructed as they might be ; but he believed that no engineer would ever venture to say that any particular dam would be quite safe from an accident. If this were the case, it would be a dreadful thing for the people of Bombay to be deprived of their water-supply for a whole year. But suppose for a moment that they could render the dams perfectly secure, and enlarge the area of the Vehar basin so that it might contain a supply for one year, or, which was well-nigh impossible, for two years even, they must know that on an average every five-and-a-half years a short monsoon must be anticipated. As a matter of fact, a short rainfall at Vehar was three years overdue. It was shown by Col. Merewether that it was eight years since they had such a scanty fall as 59 inches, when the supply had been so curtailed that it had certainly caused intense suffering. The intervals before the period of a scanty fall eight years ago were 5 years when they had only 47 inches, 9 years and 35 inches of rainfall, 5 years and 51 inches, 5 years again 55 inches, 2 years and 59 inches, 5 years and 51 inches. It could be seen from this that at an interval of every 5 1-6 years they must expect a scanty rainfall, and now a fall 59 inches or less was fully due. As matters stood, they could scarcely realize the amount of suffering caused about the end of the hot weather, especially to those who drew their supply from Tulsi. Even with Vehar and Tulsi combined, they could not adequately provide for the pressing and constantly growing wants of the city, which could only be done by carrying out their declared intention of constructing the Tansa lake. (Hear, hear.) The first step towards practically carrying out that intention was the vote of one lakh of rupees for the survey. If it were found during the survey that Tansa was not so good as some other source of supply, of course it would still be open to them to act accordingly ; and in accordance with the terms of the motion which he had placed before them, it would be open to the Municipal Commissioner to come before them in due form with his report. Major Tulloch said if the matter be taken in hand at once, the surveys commenced on the 1st January could be carried through in time to enable them to proceed with the work after the next monsoon. And therefore, in order that they might not have to lose a whole year over the details of the survey, he would, with their permission, add the following words to his motion :—"That the Municipal Commissioner be authorized to employ such agency and at such rates of remuneration as he might find necessary to carry out the above object."

On a division, Mr. Stevens' amendment was lost by two votes to twenty-three, and Mr. Geary's motion was carried.

The Corporation then adjourned.

PORTUGUESE ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—First of all permit me to congratulate you upon your success in bringing out the *Catholic Examiner* from the silent seclusion in which it has lain while the subject of the Padroado has been engaging attention in Europe and Asia. It would have been a convenient arrangement for your contemporary to have closed every avenue of communication with the outer world until the consummation of the Padroado, and then to have sung Hosaunas at the triunph obtained by the memorial of the Madras Bishops. Your contemporary states that the Archbishop of Goa has been censured for having permitted the Encyclical letter Humanum Genus to be read in the churches. This is a misstatement. The resolution of the King of Portugal published in your issue of the 21st instant clearly mentions that the censure has been issued for having published the Encyclical letter in the Official *Boletin*. Again, the *Catholic Examiner* wishes it to be understood that the "Masonic Government" of Portugal prohibits the promulgation of Papal Bulls in the churches. Nothing of the kind. The Catholic doctrine and dogmas are accepted and obeyed by the subjects of the Portuguese jurisdiction as much as they are under other Bishops. Your contemporary, with all its prejudice against the Portuguese Government, points out but one instance within twenty years, which in itself is a refutation of its declamations on the "Masonic" Cabinet of Lisbon. But what is this instance ? It was a Bull obtained by the Vatican politicians to excommunicate four highly respectable gentlemen residing in Portugal and in the Padroado. The Portuguese Parliament protested against that decree, and declared these four priests *bem meritos da Patria* (deserving well of the country). Then comes the letter of the Portuguese Government raises its voice to censure the violation of the laws of the realm, which the Archbishop had sworn to obey. Who is the unbiassed man who would say that these two instances mean anything more than a determination to uphold Catholic religion ? On the contrary, will not the public see that the references to freemasonry in the question of the Padroado are a cloak under which its death is aimed at, by holding up the blind-cord of public execration as free masons, anti-Catholics, &c. To paint a man black and abuse him to your heart's content seems to be the rule of your two Catholic contemporaries in Bombay. The *Indian Catholica* congratulates the Archbishop upon having been worthy of censure, but really upon violating the law of the country, to which he had sworn fidelity ; and the *Catholic Examiner* will give him a hearty hug if the Archbishop, in obedience to the Papal decree, were to hand over the Missions to the Vicars Apostolic, of course in trampling under foot the royal placet. But I ask on grounds of public morality whether it is right for a man who receives pay from a Government, because under this circumstance he has solemnly sworn fidelity to them. All these attentions are only an incitement to the Archbishop to rebel against the authority of the King, to betray the laity and clergy over the Padroado, and to hand over the churches outside of Goa to the Vicars Apostolic who are yearning for them. The moment is critical, and it is to be hoped that the Archbishop of Goa will not be led away by the adulations of the enemies of the Padroado, who are leagued together to bring about its downfall.

It is beside the point to defend freemasonry, but I cannot refrain from warning my fellow Catholics in India not to be deceived by the rank invective heaped upon the Lisbon Cabinet. In the censure passed upon the Archbishop there was a double motive : the one of maintaining the integrity of the laws, the violation of which under other circumstances would have passed unnoticed ; the other, and the more important object, to prevent the Archbishop of Goa from accepting direct the Papal decree on the abolition of the Padroado without the royal placet. He has to thank himself for having been driven to the disagreeable position in which your Catholic contemporaries have been preparing for him with an ulterior object. The Padroado is the prize coveted by these champions of Catholicity.

COMMON-SENSE.

THE UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The members of the Uncovenanted Civil Service of this Presidency, and those also of Bengal and Madras, who at the beginning of this year submitted memorials to the Viceroy, praying for consideration and remedy of certain grievances presented by them in regard to service, leave, and pension rules, will learn with deep regret, from the Parliamentary reports by last mail, that no steps appear to have been yet taken by the Government of India to put the matter in motion. If the subject has been hung up, it is either with the object of postponing it to some indefinite future, or of burkeing it altogether. Either way it is injurious to our interests. We are not at all sure we are not reaching the verge of what Mr. Gladstone would call a great constitutional crisis in our affairs ; and we are not responsible for it ! We are, however, responsible for our memorials, and we hope not one of us intends to allow them to go begging to no purpose.

The following is the reply of the Under-Secretary for India in the House of Commons on this subject, on Monday, November 3 :—

"Mr. Serjeant Simon asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether a memorial from the Uncovenanted Civil Servants of India to the Viceroy, praying for the redress of certain grievances, had been received by His Excellency ?

"Mr. J. K. Cross replied that the India Office had received no memorials, nor had they any information that any had been presented to the Viceroy."

Under these circumstances, and bearing always in mind the broad fact that we have no special representatives at the seats of Government other than our friends the Covenanted Civilians, to whose wide and statesmanlike views of things we are compelled at present to commit ourselves, what steps are to be taken to advance the matter into the next stage ?

UNCOVENANTED.

EXTRAORDINARY TESTIMONIAL.—"For 30 years I have ...ed all the various soaps that have been recommended, and I candidly state that the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap has no equal in soothing the irritation of the skin."—J. MORIGHOR CROFT, M.D., M.R.C.P., late Staff Surgeon to her Majesty's Royal Army Hospitals. Beautifully white. Delicately perfumed. Sold in tablets by all Chemists. Agents for Bombay, TREACHER & Co.

ADJUTANTS' GRIEVANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "Experto Crede" seems to be a very unhappy individual. It appears from his letter that his chief causes of complaint are—

1. That the adjutant does all the pay work and wing commanders do nothing.

2. That the increased establishment of a regiment gives the adjutant increased work.

3. That the office allowance is insufficient.

1. If "Experto Crede," in the face of B. A. R. section 7, para. 22, and Controller's circular No. 4 of 1880, does the whole of the pay work, he must be very good-natured or very foolish ; in either case he has no one to thank but himself. The wing commanders duties in this matter are very clearly laid down, so are the adjutant's. The wing commanders estimate for the pay of their wings. The adjutant adds the two estimates, and what he wants to pay the officers and adjutant's establishment, together, and draws the total amount, under the commanding officer's signature, from the Presidency paymaster. When the money arrives he gives each wing the amount they estimated for, less any confirmed objections, takes the signatures of the wing commanders to the lump sums, and his responsibility as regards those sums has ceased. The wing commanders prepare muster rolls, with vouchers, etc., complete for those sums. The adjutant has merely to include them in his general state of accounts. Similarly, objection statements are forwarded to the wing commanders, who enter their replies. Any confirmed objections are adjusted as explained above.

2. I must say that I do not agree with "Experto Crede's" statement that because the regiment is 720 strong instead of 600, therefore his pay ought to be increased 20 per cent. If any one's pay should be increased, this is only an argument for increased emoluments for wing commanders and native officers, who are responsible for the interior economy of their wings and companies. At the time that the increase in the establishment was made, the adjutant naturally had a considerable number of extra recruits in the drill ground, but now that the new strength has been completed little or no extra work is entailed on him. The casualties in a regiment may be put down at 5 per cent. on the strength per annum. This means an average of about thirty recruits a year on the old scale of establishment, thirty-six on the new ; and "Experto Crede" wants forty rupees a month for the trouble of drilling six extra recruits.

3. The office allowance, though not excessive, is full sufficient. There is, I find, generally a small monthly balance of Rs. 4 or Rs. 5 to go to the purchase of new books and binding G. O.'s at the beginning of the year. Perhaps "Experto Crede" supplies the wing commanders with stationery in addition to doing their work.

In conclusion, if "Experto Crede" would remember that his pay is given him for certain duties, one of the most important of which is to see that every one in the regiment does his own work, as defined in the Regulations, he would find life much easier, and that his "adjutant's grievances" are purely imaginary, or, if not, at all events of his own making. He cannot expect Government to pay him for doing wing commanders' work, which they are already paid for doing.

Had "Experto Crede" chosen to argue on a comparison of the work and emoluments of an adjutant of a native and British regiment, he might have had some ground to stand on. As it is, he has none.

ADJUTANT.

THE SHRIEVALTY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you permit me to suggest a few points for the consideration of the authorities with respect to the appointment of our next Sheriff ? I will put the points in the form of questions in order to occupy as little of your space as possible.

1st. Is it not quite clear to all unbiassed minds that the Shrievalty should now be bestowed upon a Mahomedan ?

2nd. Is it not equally clear that if it is to be bestowed upon a Parsee, Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee, Mr. Framjee Cowasjee, or Mr. Jehangir Nowrojee, that Pherozshaw Mehta, have immensely superior claims to any that could possibly be urged on behalf of any other candidate ?

3rd. If the next Sheriff is not to be a Mussulman, are there not Hindu gentlemen, *e. g.*, the Hon. Mr. Mandlik or the Hon. Mr. Telang ? And can it be reasonably said that Mr. Mandlik's services, for instance, have been rewarded by his appointment to the Supreme Council ?

4th. Is there any reason why for the purposes of this appointment the community should be divided into natives and Europeans ? Would it not be anything but fair to divide the community into Europeans, Parees, Hindoos, and Mahomedans ?

5th. Is there any reason why the Shrievalty, as a paid appointment, should not forthwith cease to exist and become a merely honorary distinction ?

6th. If the office is to be retained as a paid office, is it not desirable that it should be bestowed really for *bona fide* public services ?

CATECHUMEN.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 25th instant :—

Read letter from the Chief Engineer, East Indian Railway, dated 3rd November, inquiring whether the Trustees have a Nasmyth's piling engine for sale, and, if so, its power, weight, and cost. Read letter from the Engineer, dated 19th November, reporting that there is a Nasmyth's steam pile driver in store which was brought out from England by Government in connection with Mody Bay Reclamation works many years ago ; that the machine was never erected, that it has deteriorated considerably from lying by, and that some of the parts are missing or mislaid. He forwards a sketch giving a general idea of the machine, and showing the missing parts coloured red. He gives the dimensions, and quotes Rs. 1,200 as the price which he considers should be asked for it.

Resolution.—The piling engine may be offered at Rs. 1,100, the deficiencies being pointed out.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 22nd November, stating that in connection with the dock extension works it is necessary to remove the Port Officer's buoy and anchor ground from the site at present occupied at the south end of the existing Sonapur wall of Prince's Dock ; and he asks sanction to change the site to that immediately to the south of the dock master's office, as shown on a plan which he submits. He estimates the cost of removing the gate and fence, and also the new site at Rs. 80, and he encloses a letter from the Acting Port Officer approving of the site.

Resolution.—The proposed change is sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 80.

Read Government Resolution No. 417, dated 21st October, communicating letter from the Government of India, dated 2nd October, with copy of despatch from the Secretary of State, dated 7th August, 1884, and its enclosures, in which General Fraser advocates a much more frequent and systematic inspection of light-houses on the Indian coasts than that which he understands to have hitherto been carried out, by officers who are qualified for such duties by possessing the necessary engineering and nautical knowledge. The Government of India call for a report showing the existing system of inspection of light-houses on the Bombay Presidency coasts, with any remarks or suggestions as the Government of Bombay may wish to make in connection therewith. The enclosures referred to in the above Resolution having been circulated were not read. Read minutes of Trustees. Read memo. by Chairman, dated 22nd November, and report by Engineer, dated 25th November.

Resolution.—The state of the case as regards the light-houses under the Port Trust should be explained to Government, with an expression of the opinion of the Trustees that the arrangements are satisfactory.

The following motion, notice of which was given by Mr. Olivant on 14th October, was brought forward, "that no early opportunity be taken by Government of considering whether it is desirable to take any steps for increasing the width of Frere-road south of Carnac bridge or any portion thereof, as has already been done north of the Carnac bridge, and that the papers relating to the widening which has already been accomplished be circulated." Read minutes of members of Land Committee, to whom papers were circulated.

Resolution.—The Trustees consider that no steps need be taken with a view to the future widening of Frere-road south of Carnac bridge. Mr. Ollivant requested it to be noted that he did not vote.

Resumed consideration of application by Mr. Hormusjee Framjee Warden for a lease for fifty years of 355 5-9th square yards land on Mody Bay estate at the corner of Frere-road and Vingorla-street, referred to in Trustees' Resolution No. 594 of 11th instant. Read memo. from Traffic Manager, dated 20th November, stating that Mr. Hormusjee Framjee Warden has now agreed to pay the rents fixed by the Trustees for the site in question, viz., Re. 1¼ per square yard per annum for first ten years, Re. 1½ per square yard per annum for second ten years, and Rs. 2½ per square yard per annum for remaining thirty years.

Resolution.—The site may be leased at the foregoing rents, the right being reserved by the Trustees to resume the land at any time on twelve months' notice being given, and on payment by the Trustees of the value of the buildings erected thereon, but not of any machinery or appliances erected therein.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 17th November, submitting an offer made by Mr. Muncherjee Sorabjee Lala for the lease for fifty years of 268 2-9th square yards land on Mody Bay Port Trust Estate at Re. 1 per square yard per annum for first twenty years, and Re. 1-8 per square yard per annum for the remaining thirty years. He recommends that the site which has a Frere-road frontage, but is not a corner plot, be offered at Re. 1 per square yard per annum for the first ten years, Re. 1-8 per square yard per annum for the next ten years, and Rs. 2 per square yard per annum for the remaining thirty years. Read minutes of members of Land Committee.

Resolution.—The land should be offered on the terms recommended by the Traffic Manager.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 12th November, submitting for orders copy of correspondence with Mr. Khimjee Jeewa, who applies for a reduction in the rate of rent of land occupied by coal ex Accomac and Scottish Isle, on the ground that he had to carry it to a considerable distance from the wharf front, and that there were no more convenient plots available. He also asks the Trustees to pay Rs. 529 for loss which he states he sustained by demurrage of boats and for cart-hire by having had to store the coal at Malet-bunder ; that separate rates of rent be fixed for land facing the wharf and for back land ; that merchants be allowed to open wickets in the fence to make a short cut to their storage land ; that after payment of one wharfage fee coals should be allowed to pass free of further wharfage from one bunder to another ; that sites rent free should be given to the chowkidars employed in watching coal ; and that latrine accommodation be provided at Malet-bunder. Read minutes of members of Land Committee.

Resolution.—The Trustees decline to grant any reduction in the rate of rent of the land occupied by the coal ex Accomac and Scottish Isle, or to charge different rates for the land occupied at the front of the wharf and in the rear. They also decline to admit Mr. Khimjee Jeeva's claim for demurrage, &c., Rs. 529. The Trustees decline to allow merchants to make temporary openings in the fences to suit their own convenience. They consider it to be the duty of the Trust to provide such gates as are necessary for the convenient working of trade, and this has already been done at the coal wharf at Malet-bunder. The Trustees also decline to allow one wharfage fee to cover both the import and export of coal at any bunder, and they consider that rent should continue to be charged for sites occupied by merchants' chowkidars. Mr. Khimjee should be informed to the foregoing effect, and that the Trustees have already sanctioned the construction of a latrine at Malet-bunder.

The following tenders for the dock extension masonry and excavation contract were then opened :—1. From Messrs. Glover and Company, who had a similar contract for Prince's Dock. 2. From Messrs. Mallaws, Crawford, and Ross, Kurrachee. 3. From Messrs. Kirby and Company, Bombay.

Resolution.—The three tenders should be referred to the Engineer for early comparison and report.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table :—

Report by Traffic Manager that Rs. 71,816 of town duty was collected in October at Port Trust wharf on behalf of the Municipality as against Rs. 63,539 collected in October, 1883.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 23rd Nov., 1884.	For week ending 23rd Nov., 1883.
Vessels piloted into harbour	19	22
" " out of "	10	15
" transported	10	10

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING PRINCE'S DOCK.

	For week ending 21st Nov., 1884.	For week ending 21st Nov., 1883.
Vessels entered	10	9
" left	7	7
" remaining in dock	13	14

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

OUR Paris correspondent sends us the following translation of an article from the pen of the celebrated Liberal Spanish statesman, Senor Emilio Castelar, on the present relations of France and Germany, which will be read with interest now that the rumours of a Franco-German alliance form the general subject of conversation :—

We said in a former article that at the present time can be seen in European politics two phenomena which disturb historical laws :—1.—The hatred existing between France and Germany ; 2.—The agreement come to between Prussia and the Slavs and their great Russian empire. We qualified the interview of the three Emperors as being as theatrical as it was useless, and we foretold that the nullity of the meeting would only be equalled by the hyperbolical importance given to the preparations for this inter

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 28.

NOTWITHSTANDING the upward movement in rates of discount in the open market, the Bank of England return for the week is again slightly stronger, the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities having increased by 1 per cent. Consols are unaltered at 100⅜, French Rentes at 108¾, and in Rupee Paper Fours remain at 79¾, although Fours-and-a-half are quoted ⅛ lower.

In the London General Produce markets no movement is reported.

Cotton still tends firmer. The New York market was closed yesterday, but in Liverpool the tone continues firm and for Surats strong, the day's sales being estimated at 12,000 bales including 2,500 Surats. Americans on the spot are unchanged and to arrive 1-64d. lower, but a further advance of 1-16d. per lb. is quoted in good and fine Omra, good fair and fine Dhollera and good Hingunghat.

The Liverpool weekly figures to hand this morning show a decrease of 13,000 bales in the stock, which now stands at 430,000 as against 467,000 bales at the corresponding date last year. Of Surats the ready stock is down 9,000 bales to 130,000, and the quantity afloat is only 16,000 bales.

The Cotton market here to-day has again been very firm with a partial advance of Re. 1 per candy. For Bengals there is a very active inquiry for all deliveries up to April, but sellers are very chary about contracting forward, as crop accounts of that growth are very unfavourable. In new Omras there are buyers of good, but no sellers at Rs. 190, and fully good Bhownugger for April are in request at Rs. 198, good at Rs. 192. Broach is firm at Rs. 220 for March. In old cotton considerable sales of good Bhownugger have been made at Rs. 189 and for fully good there would be buyers, but the quality is not to be had.

WHEAT is very dull with only a most limited demand for export. Linseed is quiet but firm at Rs. 6-6 per cwt. for old ready.

FREIGHTS continue steady but not active. For Liverpool we still quote 15s. to 17s. 6d. per ton. There is some inquiry for steamers for December loading at 18s. 9d. for the Continent, but there are no boats offering scarcely, and rates for December-January loading therefore will probably be dearer.

IMPORTS.—Piece-goods are steady but quiet. Yarns firm. Coals are stagnant. Consumers are not buying for distant shipment, and there is nothing afloat for the market.

EXCHANGE has been very steady. Of demand one bank has been a drawer at 1s. 7⅛d., but otherwise rates all round are without change. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7 3-32 to ⅛d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 7 1-16d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight....	1s. 7¼d.	,,
Credits ,, ,,	1s. 7 7-16d.	,,
Francs ,, ,,	2·05	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER continue quiet and tending easier. Fours we quote at Rs. 99⅞ for 15th December delivery, par for cash and ⅛ to ¼ premium for small amounts. Fours-and-a-half are Rs. 102¾ nominal.

The SHARE MARKET is slow rather, but values are not, as a rule, lower. In Spinning Mills Albert Edward are Rs. 5 higher at Rs. 535. For Alliance there has been an inquiry at Rs. 760 to Rs. 770. Gordon Mills have advanced to Rs. 370 and Jewraz Balloo to Rs. 1,170. Press Companies are all unaltered. Bombay-Burmah Trading Co.'s shares are Rs. 25 lower at Rs. 4,975 for old and Rs. 1,005 for new. Cooper, Madon and Co. are up to Rs. 132. Bombay Flour Mills are in demand at Rs. 75 premium, no sellers.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay.....	20,000	500	all	14 p.ct.	760
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	1 do.	760
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	630
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank.....	10,000	100	all	6 do.	118
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	250
National Bank of India.....	37,320	£ 250	12½	5 do.	95

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W Company	1,398	1,000	1,000	...	1,425
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 18½	535
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	100	Rs. 2	117
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 17½	490
Allahabad Cotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	770
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld.	871	500	all	..	475
Bhownuggur Mills ..	9,000	100	100	..	36
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	970
Budneira Manf'g. Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	..	275
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 40	700
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	..	160
Coorla Mills	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	690
City of Bombay.....	600	1,000	1,000	..	780
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	2,000	..	372½
Dhun Mills.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,000
Empress S. & W. Co..	1,500	500	500	Rs. 37½	815
Framji Petit Mfg. Co,	1,250	1,000	1,000	25	710
Golam Baba S. Co. ..	1,000	500	500	..	510
Gordon Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	370
Hindustan Mills	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	830
Hingunghat Mil Co..	700	500	500	70	700
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,225
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	1,400	500	500	Rs. 30	525
Indian Manf'g Co. Ld.	568	1,000	1,000	..	825
James Greaves Mills.	1,100	500	400	..	452½
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co. ..	1,340	500	500	Rs. 40	580
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,170
Khandeish.....	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	850
Khatao Mackunjee ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	955
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	100	100	Rs. 5	137
Madras United	500	1,000	1,000	100	3,050
Mahalukhmi	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	830
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,245
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	250	Rs. 9	227½
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 65	1,450
National Spinning....	600	1,000	1,000	..	700
New Great Eastern ..	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	1,010
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 20	555
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	Rs. 10	250
People of India S. & W. Company	1,000	250	250	6¼	23
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,250	500	500	..	185
Queen Spinning.....	800	1,000	1,000	..	830
Ripon.....	641	1,000	1,000	..	700
Sassoon S. & W. Co..	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,500
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,460
Soondercas	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	740
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 20	427½
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	Rs. 10	250
Victoria Mills.....	600	1,000	1,000	...	625
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	750xd

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 30	765
Port Canning Co.....	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 14	33

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Atrato, 2,061 tons, Captain J. Ramsey Gordon, which arrived in harbour on the 27th instant from Sunderland (24th Oct.), brought a cargo of railway materials. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. McCulloch and Co.

THE A. H. Lloyd Co's steamer Pandora, 1,781 tons, Captain G. Mettel, sailed yesterday for China, &c., with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Colombo.—Mr. W. B. Slaughter, Mr. J. LeRoy, and 90 deck for different ports.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Assyria, 969 tons, Captain H. Penfound, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, 26 chests opium, and the following passengers.—Dy. Surg.-Genl. Bruce, Miss E. Calvert, Miss W. Graham, Mr. T. R. Evans, Mr. G. M. Carrs, Mr. T. Wood, Mr. T. Reid, Mr A Williamson, Lieut. Dauckettill, Mr. T. H. Davies, Mr. N. M. Sonavala, Mr. A. Currim and friend, three native ladies, one Warrant Officer, Quarter-Master and Mrs Murray and infant, Revd Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Bullock and two children, Mr. Ismail bin Feed and friend, and 94 deck.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Peshawar, 2,130 tons, Captain J. C. Babot, will sail to-day for China, &c., with China and Australian mails, general cargo, and the following passengers.—Sydney.—Mr. J. Milliard, Mr. and Mrs. Cameron, Mr. Madanes and child, and Mr. and Mrs. King. Melbourne.—Mr. Elek Von Iogodils and Mrs. Thomas Broy. Colombo.—Col. F. W. Grant, Mr. Seaque, and Mr. J. Dickson. Hongkong.—Mr. D. Nowrojee, Mr. Pestonjee, and Mr. Jehangier.

ARRIVAL.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
28	Assyria (s)	Penfound ..	Bussorah, Nov. 15.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
28	Assam (s)	Cole	Trieste, &c.
	Pandora (s)	Mottel	China, &c.

The steamer Peshawar, Babot, to China, &c., obtained her port-clearance yesterday.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 28.

FROM LONDON.

Peshawar s—137 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons; 110 cases sherry, 6 cases liquours and 9 cases merchandise, Treacher and Co; 51 cases brandy, Green and Read; 25 cases glassware, J. Rahimtoola; 91 packages hams, bacon, and cheese, Green and Read; 106 cases oilmanstores, currant, &c, G. Jeewanjee and Co; 92 boxes window-glass, A. H. Jeewajee; 80 boxes candles, B. Roopchund; 100 drums linseed oil, Richardson and Cruddas; 15 cases hams, bacon, and cheese, Bolton and Co; 101 boxes window-glass, T. Ebramjee; 20 cases playing-cards, John S. Elmore and Co; 16 cases hams and bacon, Jamsetjee Framjee; 60 bales pipes, M. A. M. Shurufally.

Pekin s—7 cases liqueurs, Treacher and Co.

Assam s—30 cases champagne, Phipson and Co.

Seraglio s—47 cases champagne, F. Masotti and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Persia s—38 cases whisky, John Fleming and Co.

Persia s—30 cases provisions, Treacher and Co.

City of Carthago s—125½cgs red lead, E. Allybhoy.

FROM LIVERPOOL

Rydal Hall s—50 cases stout, Jamsetjee Framjee; 250 barrels alum, H. Goculdass; 9 packages earthenware, G. Poonja; 4 packages earthenware, D. Jairaz.

Clan Sinclair s—23 casks earthenware, Geo. Jennings and Co.

Persia s—37 cases oilmanstore, &c., E. Sumsoodin and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Pandora s—125 packages paper, J. Janni; 3 cases aniline dye, Gopaljee Mooljee; 3 packages paper and 4 cases glassware, Bell, Brandenburg and Co.

Berenice s—3 cases colored tissue paper, W. H. Nebel and Co.

Titania s—3 cases earthenware, A. H. Abdoolally.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Persia —100 packages brandy, D. R. Dady and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 26.

Braganza, Surg, on duty, from Belgaum.

NOVEMBER 27.

Slaughter, Surg-Major, on leave, from Deolalee.

Benson, Surg, on leave, from Madras.

NOVEMBER 28.

Hogg, Lieut-Col, Poona Horse, on duty, from Poona.

Hibbert, Major, Bombay Commissariat, on duty, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 27.

Welch, Captain, 25th Madras L I, on duty, to Hoshangabad.

NOVEMBER 28.

Cameron, Surg-Major, on leave, to Melbourne.

Morris, Lieut-Col, Devonshire, to rejoin, to Gwalior

Delamain, Lieut, 11th Bengal Cavalry, to rejoin, to Nowgong.

Slaughter, Surg-Major, on leave, to Colombo.

Pemny, Colonel, R A, on duty, to Ahmedabad.

Benson, Surg, on leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, November 29, 1884.

The Regiment will parade under the Commandant, this day, Saturday, the 29th inst. Fall in at the Town Hall at 4-45 p. m. sharp. Red uniform with helmets, arms and accoutrements to be worn. Members who are at the tram terminus at Byculla, Colaba, Grant-road, and Girgaum at 4-15 p. m. and all those met on the way will have their fares paid. Members defraying their own tram expenses can have the amount refunded by applying for the same on parade. It is requested that all members including the cadets will do their utmost to attend. In future tram fares both to and from the parade on Saturday will be paid.

The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps, from this date and posted to companies as follows :—viz., Vol. Arthur Irvine to B. Company; Cadet Earnest Coutts to K. Company; and Vol. Theodore Rhinius and Vol. William McKeson to D. Company.

Members of the Bombay Volunteers are reminded for the last time that the names of those wishing to compete in the forthcoming W. I. R. A. meeting which commences on the 10th December next must be sent to the Adjutant before the 1st December, 1884, so as to enable him to send in the application ten days before the meeting commences according to Bye-Law 3. para 1. of the W. I. R. A.

Copies of Rules and Prospectus of W. I. R. A. meeting 1884 can be had at Head-Quarters.

In the notice already published on the subject of the distinction between members and associates a mistake in the reading of Bye Law 2 has occurred. The correct reading para. 1 of Bye Law 2 is, that there should be at least five competitors in each match, made up firstly of five members if there be five who have subscribed as members, secondly, if only four members one associate must shoot, if only one member four associates must shoot or a total of 5 in each match. Should there be no members at all there must be 20 associates in the meeting, five of whom must shoot to make the match valid. The exceptions to these are mates 1 and 9, in which only members can shoot, and these matches cannot be made up by an associate entering to complete five competitors.

By order
A H. ATKINSON, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 29.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PINHEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

217-83—H. Bicknell—Cowasjee Nowrojee Damla vs. Bai Dhunbai—A. F. Turner.—Part heard

New Long Causes.

328-81—In person—(in pauper) Amina Beebee vs. Khadeja Bebee—In person.

334-84—Nanu and H.—Bomonjee Byramjee Baria vs Jehangir Sorabjee Jamsetjee Badilwala—J. C. Cama.

335-84—Tyabjee and D.—Balrustna Sazba vs. Narayen Sazba and others—Jefferson B. and D., and in person.

341-84—Chaik and W.—Wishwanath Jugonath and others vs. Hurrichundra Ramchundra and others.—In person.

350-84—Hore C. and B.—Vinayek Vishwanath vs, Nanabhoy Vishwanath—H. Bicknell.

Long Cause.

15-83—Bomonjee and H.—Jejeebhai Ardaseer vs. Heerjee Hunsraj and others.—J. C. Cama., Payne G. and S.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

176-83—Thakordass and D.—Shri Shameutsingjee Soorsangji vs. Joosub Ibjee Ahmed and others—Macfarlane and E.—Part heard.

To vary or discharge Commissioner's report.

531-72—Little, S. F. and N. Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee Tata and others vs Haji Abdoo Talub Schary and others.—Thakurdas and D. and Tobin and R.

204-76—C. A. Winter—Vinayek Wasudewjee vs. Purmanundas Jewandas—Little, S. F. and N.

Long Cause.

314-79—Ardesir and H.—The New Fleming S. and W. Co. vs Kessowjee Naik and others.—Little, S. F. and N. Jefferson, B. and C. Cama, and in person.

To vary Special Commissioner's report.

51-78—Ardesir and H.—Nursoo Dhurmajee vs. the Khanoo Makanjee S. and W. Co.—Craigie, L. and G.

For confirmation of the Commissioner's Report and for further direction and costs.

370-70—Janardhun G.—Karumali Rahimbhai vs. Rahimbhoy Hubibhai and another—Tobin and R.

Long Cause.

109-81—Ardesir and H.—Dossabhoy Hormusjee Patel vs. Bai Shamsavhoo and another—M. H. Khan.

(If chamber business is over by 2 o'clock p. m.)

For Consent cases.

120-83—Ardesir and H.—Nusserwanjee Pestonjee Hakim vs. Soonabai and others.—Thakurdass and D.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SPECTACLES *V.* BLINDNESS.

SPECTACLES can only be perfectly adjusted by those having a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the eye, combined with optical experience. We have the highest medical authorities, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection employed by the mere vendor, is the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. MESSRS. LAWRENCE AND MAYO, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, personally adapt their IMPROVED PEBBLE SPECTACLES, at their Office, Rampart-row, above Soundy and Co., Bombay, daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 5. Pamphlet and Price-list free on application.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

FLYNN—November 26, at 68 Gilder Street, North, the wife of J. J. Flynn, Sea Post Office, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

KITCHENER—FENTON—November 27, at All Saint's Church, Malabar Hill, by the Venerable Archdeacon Sharpin, Captain Walter Kitchener, 2nd P. W. O., West Yorkshire Regiment, 4th son of Colonel H. H. Kitchener, late 9th Foot, to Carry, 3rd daughter of the late Major C. H. Fenton, late 9th Foot.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ELCOCK—November 16, at Rangoon, the wife of H. Elcock, of a daughter.

BEST—November 19, at Mangalore, the wife of J. W. Best, C.S., of a son.

GERRARD—November 24, at the Rookery Estate, Kotagiri, the wife of F. R. Gerrard, of a son.

O'HEARN—November 17, at Bimlipatam, the wife of R. F. O'Hearn, of a son.

WHEELER—November 23, at Simla, the wife of Lieut. O. E. Wheeler, 2 Battalion Leicestershire Regiment, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

VIGOR—November 19, at Kunigal, Mysore, Hugh, the dearly loved elder child of Ephraim and Florence Vigor aged 2 years and 10 mon ths.

WELLS—November 21, at Allahabad, Cecil Grenville Wells, 68th Light Infantry, —aged 25 years.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1884.

AN abstract of the scheme which the Government propose for dealing with the finances of Egypt reaches us by telegraph to-day. It does not appear whether or not the project has been officially made public. We doubt if it has, inasmuch as only a week ago Mr. Gladstone announced that such a scheme would shortly be presented to the Powers, but that he could not lay it before the House. There is no reason, nevertheless, to doubt that the abstract supplied by Reuter contains the substance of the Government scheme. That it differs in some material respects from the proposals which the British delegates made at the Conference in London in July is evident at the first glance. England now proposes to lend five millions to Egypt, and not eight millions, as she offered a few months ago. The sums due on account of the Alexandria indemnities will not be paid out of the new loan, as was originally proposed, but out of a new issue of preference stock. And lastly, the reduction of interest which is now suggested will not be general, but will be limited to the interest on the Unified and Daira Bonds, the nominal amount of which is about sixty-six millions sterling. So far as the latter proposal is concerned, the scheme is an abatement as well as a modification of the English programme at the London Conference. But there is no reason on that account to expect that the Powers will be any the better disposed towards it than they were towards the larger project. On the question of a reduction of interest there was a vital, and apparently irreconcilable, divergence between the English delegates and those of all the other Powers save Italy and Turkey. M. Waddington stoutly contended all along not merely against the policy of any reduction of interest whatever, but against the necessity of it. While Mr. Childers insisted that it was impossible to make both ends meet at the present rate, the French delegate, with facts and figures in abundance before him, insisted that they could not only be made to meet, but that there would be a fine overlapping margin of six hundred thousand pounds. Upon this point no compromise was possible then, and we do not see how it can be probable now. It will be extremely interesting to see what ground the Powers take in regard to the proposal for a new loan. At the Conference it was freely admitted that a loan was necessary. The pressing demands arising out of the Alexandria indemnities and the swollen state of the floating debt were facts too serious to permit of doubt or difference upon that point. But a decided preference was shown for a loan collectively guaranteed by the Powers over one made by England at her own risk. The reason for this preference is obvious enough. Nothing could give a Government a more valid *locus standi* in relation to Egyptian finance and to Egyptian policy than the fact that it had become a guarantor of a substantial portion of the public debt of that country. Collective guarantee in short means collective control, and in the claim which Russia and Germany have put forward this week to be represented in the Caisse we seem to see an indication that two at least of the Continental Powers are not disposed to lose touch of Egyptian affairs. As to the proposal to raise money for the Alexandria indemnities by issuing new preference stock—to the extent of about four millions we suppose, though it has been broadly stated that half of that sum would have sufficed if we had settled the claims ourselves instead of allowing them to be adjudicated upon by an international commission—it is of more importance to know when the indemnities will be paid than how the money is to be obtained for paying them. The sooner these outstanding claims are settled the better, and even the most captious of the Powers is not likely to stand in the way of any reasonable method of procuring the money for doing so. The question of real importance, after all, is as to the purpose with which the English Government have laid their proposals before the other Powers, and as to the spirit in which they will be received by these latter—whether, in fact, it is for their information, or for the purpose of gaining their consent, that Lord Granville has communicated his scheme to them. For it is evident that the time when Egypt can be governed on the principle of divided responsibility is at an end.

THE almost unanimous vote on Thursday last proves the determination of the Municipal Corporation to endow Bombay with a water-supply sufficient for all possible demands upon it. The Tansa Lake, which is now to be created at a cost of a crore of rupees, will supply the city with thirteen millions of gallons daily, and if the need should ever arrive, the enormous quantity of ninety gallons per diem could be procured from the same source by an extra outlay. The present supply of water to Bombay amounts to about eighteen gallons a head. When the additional supply is procured from Tansa, the citizens will have thirty gallons a head—a quantity sufficient for all conceivable purposes, culinary, sanitary, and commercial. As the construction of the work will probably take some five or six years, the population will by that time become so augmented that one rupee per head per annum will suffice to pay the nine lakhs which the enhanced water-supply will cost the city. The citizens of London have to pay seven shillings per head per annum for a water-supply by no means so ample or so pure. Major Tulloch, who when Captain Tulloch originated the Tansa scheme, is not unwilling, we understand, if the Government at home will spare his services, to return to Bombay to carry through the great work. If the necessary permission be given, he will endeavour to commence the surveys which were sanctioned on Thursday in January, in the hope that they can be so far completed by June next that immediately on the cessation of the monsoon it shall be possible to begin the work. Major Tulloch's high reputation, based upon the many remarkable engineering achievements with which his name is identified, gives full assurance that the work will be carried out with success.

The Tansa Valley is situated close to the Western Ghauts north-east of Callian, about fifty miles from Bombay. It has an area of forty-five square miles, while that of the Vehar Valley has but six. In addition to the supply from rainfall, which from the contiguity of the Western Ghauts is far greater than that at Vehar, there are two large rivers, the Vathurna and the Bhatsa, from which a large supply could be obtained, the valley lying between the channels of those rivers. The rainfall at Vehar, which is ordinarily one hundred and two inches, every few years falls to fifty-nine inches, and even on one occasion fell to thirty-nine. The rainfall at Tansa is calculated at from one hundred and thirty-six to one hundred and eighty-three inches, and the falling off in seasons when the monsoon is light is never so great as at Vehar. The land which it is proposed to construct into a lake by a dam at the mouth of the valley is for the most part a jungle, and can be acquired at a very trifling cost. The country between Tansa and Bombay does not present any exceptional difficulty. Major Tulloch's plans provide for tunnels through intervening spurs of hills, as he considers these will be much cheaper and more durable than iron pipes the whole way. In fact, a main feature of his scheme is the use which he proposes to make of rock cuttings and stone conduits, in order to minimise the use of iron for the conveyance of the water over the fifty miles from Tansa to Bombay. Whether the present reduced price of iron will cause a modification of this feature of the existing plans remains to be seen. There is a station of the G. I. P. Railway within five miles of the valley, and a good metalled road—the old Poona highroad—from Poona past Tansa. This will of course facilitate operations, and greatly cheapen the cost of transport. The Tansa project has been for some fifteen years before the public, and it has been subjected to much discussion. It cannot be said that the criticism has been destructive. The general opinion of experts, as well as of those who have studied the question with a view to ultimate action, has remained the same as at first, namely, that it is the one feasible project out of many projects which have been submitted, reported upon, and discussed. In August, 1883, the Corporation after a full discussion of the Tansa project, which was brought up on a motion by Dr. Blaney, passed a resolution, to which we referred on Tuesday last, that an additional and permanent supply of water from a high-level source which will give the city a continuous service at full pressure had become necessary. This pointed clearly at the Tansa project, which alone was in question during the debate. During the last year the question of providing the finances occupied some time, and when that important matter was settled satisfactorily, it being found that the necessary funds could be supplied without any difficulty, Mr. Geary brought forward a motion at the beginning of October for a vote of money to make the necessary survey, with a view to the commencement of the works. Two rival projects which had long ago been disposed of were then somewhat unexpectedly brought into competition with the Tansa project. Whether or not the champions of these schemes had been the victims of a Rip Van Winkle sleep, they certainly seemed oblivious to the prolonged investigation and the decided condemnation which had long ago been passed upon both of them, and that by authorities whose judgment it would require some courage to call in question.

The Corporation having brought the question to an issue in so practical a way, we are not likely to hear more, for some time to come at all events, of either the Shewla scheme or the proposal to increase the area of Vehar lake by an extensive system of damming. The all but unanimous vote which was come to on the subject on Thursday virtually disposes once for all of these competing proposals—if indeed they can at any time have been regarded as being seriously in competition with the Tansa scheme—and it is possible that it will for ever remain a mystery why these discarded and almost forgotten plans have been revived at this time of day. The truth is that the Corporation were invited by the champions of these alternate schemes to discuss topics which long ago and in a very convincing way had been shown to be outside the range of serious discussion. There is nothing which could be said in favour of the Shewla project which could not be said with greater force of Tansa, and the author of the project, who may be presumed to have taken the most favourable estimate of it in its financial aspects, caculated that it would cost forty lakhs more, while other and necessarily more reliable estimates placed it at not less than two crores—twice the cost of damming the Tansa Valley and bringing thence a superabundant supply of water for any population that Bombay may have for many years to come. As to the plan of enlarging Vehar lake, we strongly suspect that the project would not have been revived if the disaster at Madras had occurred a couple of months ago instead of this day week. "The risks inseparable from damming" is a phrase, we believe, to which prominence is given in an authoritative report on a cognate subject, and no one who takes account of the formation of the basin which would have to be enclosed in Vehar will question that these risks would there be serious and peculiar. There is scarcely a locality within reach where more extensive banking up would be necesary in order to retain an adequate supply of water, and with certain reservations it must be laid down as a general principle that the more damming there is the greater danger there must be. And if nothing would be feared upon that score, there would still be the fatal objection that even an enlarged Vehar would yield an inadequate supply for the Bombay of the near future. The opposition to the Tansa scheme may therefore be summed up in this fashion :—One member of the minority of two championed a method which the best authorities say would cost twice as much as the one which he was opposing; the other member recommended a scheme which, in addition to the elements of danger and insecurity, had the further element of inadequacy. It is not to be wondered at that the opposition met with such unmistakeable discouragement, and we hope that the emphasis which the Corporation gave to their resolution on the subject will satisfy the public that they are in earnest, and that it will lead to a prompt and resolute undertaking of, at all events, the preliminaries of this great work.

M. FERRY's declaration in the Chamber of Deputies virtually confirms the view we have expressed all along, that France would so manage her quarrel with China that it will lead to an acquisition, under some form or other, of the island of Formosa. France, he said on Thursday, will occupy the island permanently, unless China pays the indemnity demanded of her. This is the first time that a hankering after "the Beautiful Island" as the early explorers named it, has been officially expressed in France, though the doings of her admirals have for some time past made it clear that M. Ferry was thinking quite as much about Formosa as about the "reparation" which Admiral Courbet was instructed to obtain from China. But France is at this moment in about as effective occupation of that island as she is of Madagascar. She has one foot on shore; when the other has been planted there she may go further inland. But it should not be forgotten that, at the time that M. Ferry is making brave speeches about permanently occupying the island, France has yet to get real possession of it. However, he has obtained from the Chamber a credit of nearly two millions sterling, and we shall see what use he will make of it.

THE announcement of the death of Mr. John Gordon will be received on all hands with unfeigned regret, and with the sense of a real and serious loss to the commercial and public life of Bombay. Mr. Gordon's association with the trade and the leading industry of the city has for many years been so close, and his energies have been expended in so many directions, that no event that could have happened in the city could be more keenly realized than the loss of this enterprising and industrious gentleman. There is something of a romance in the story of his life, in which good fortune and ill fortune came in rapid alternation, but in which the predominating influences were a courage, an industry, and an enterprize which no disappointment could subdue. He had an instinct for business which almost amounted to a passion, and there was no harder worker amongst even the most hardly worked members of the commercial community in Bombay. Widely distributed though his energies and his interests were, he applied himself to each as though it were the sole concern of his business life. Of the thoroughness with which he applied himself to whatever he took in hand, striking and enduring examples can be seen in the reports of the Chamber of Commerce, a body with which he was for some years closely identified in the capacity of secretary, and which owes much of its usefulness to his abilities and his wise counsel. No one can glance even superficially at these reports without recognizing that they deserve a very honourable place in commercial literature. People instinctively turned to him whenever there was work to be done which needed business knowledge and a faculty for organizing and directing, for they had the fullest confidence in his capacity and judgment. The Secretaryship of the Bombay Exhibition Committee was a post for which he was peculiarly fitted, and in which he would certainly have done credit to himself had he lived long enough to conduct the work through to the end. And great though his abilities were, he exercised them in a singularly unassuming way, preferring rather the doing of good work than the being seen at work. Now that he has been removed from our midst we shall realize only too clearly what the value of his services was, for his death leaves a gap in the commercial community which it will be exceedingly difficult to fill.

OUR accounts of the Viceregal tour in the Punjab, the North-West Provinces, and Bengal have borne testimony to the heartiness with which Lord Ripon has been received at every stage in his journey. This is confirmed in a letter which has reached us from a correspondent who has watched the Viceregal progress from the beginning, and who informs us that the tour has been very successful indeed. The enthusiasm, he says, with which the Viceroy has been received has been remarkable, for it is unmistakeably genuine, and must have been very gratifying.

MYSORE NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Nov. 24.

THE rumoured official changes of which I have apprised you by telegram are now confirmed substantially, and it is a settled thing that Mr. Lyall, the British Resident, goes on three months' leave shortly, leaving Colonel Tredway Clarke to act for him. Though originally a Mysore officer, Colonel Clarke has for the past few years had his work cut out for him elsewhere; but his antecedents here are so much in his favour that he is sure of carrying popular sympathy with him in whatever post he might hold either in Bangalore or any other part of this Province. All being anxious to see him back here, it was thought that he might be induced to return to us in the capacity of Civil and Sessions Judge of the civil and military station of Bangalore, and that appointment was accordingly offered to him; but he has, I believe, refused the post as a permanent one, though he has consented to hold the office temporarily on the understanding that he will, after Mr. Lyall's return from leave, be appointed to the Commissionership of Coorg, where he will be less subject to the control of officials who were once his subordinates, and who are in many respects his inferiors. Colonel Thomson, the present incumbent of the post of Civil and Sessions Judge of the civil and military station, has been granted furlough, after the expiry of which he is expected to retire from the service. His successor will probably be Mr. Tremenhere, of the Madras Civil Service, who has on a former occasion acted as Sessions Judge with no small credit to himself. Though a conscientious, and painstaking officer, Colonel Thomson has not earned a reputation as a quick worker; and, rightly or wrongly, his method of doing business is pronounced "slow" when compared with the celerity with which Messrs. Tremenhere and Clarke contrive to get through the same work. Hence the regret that may be evinced at the departure of Colonel Thomson

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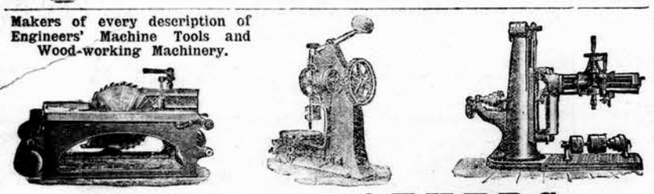

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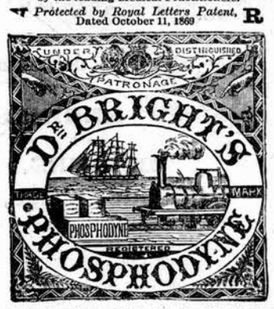

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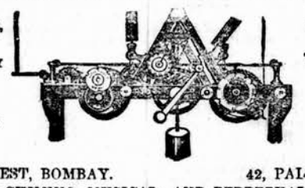

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FREEMAN'S SYRUP OF PHOSPHORUS,

BY A RETIRED INDIAN ARMY DOCTOR.

The value of Phosphorus as a remedy for Functional Disorders of the Nervous System induced by overwork and other exhausting influences incidental to modern life, and especially to those residing in the Tropics, has long been recognised by the medical profession both in England and India. Phosphorus, it is well known, is a normal constituent of the blood, and a never-failing ingredient in all the more important tissues and fluids of the body. It is a very important constituent of nerve tissue, and is found especially abundant in the brain.

Phosphorus is a very important alimentary principle; it is present in minute quantities in most food, and it is a matter of popular experience that food which is rich in Phosphorus is found to possess remarkable sustaining power. Oysters, lobsters, and other shell fish are partaken of almost greedily at late suppers, at balls, and after unusual exercise. Eggs also contain Phosphorus, and are very sustaining, and in normal states of living the supply obtained from these sources is sufficient.

The conditions of life in India, however, are exceptional, and altogether differ from life in England—the climate inducing, in many cases, lassitude, loss of energy and mental depression; in others again, as Judges, Civilians, Merchants, similar symptoms show themselves, the result of an overworked brain; and in all such cases, if Freeman's Syrup of Phosphorus is at once prescribed, the early symptoms are speedily remedied, instead of the characteristic ones of overwork, mental depression, premature mental decay setting in, and finishing with a general break up of the health.

Freeman's Syrup of Phosphorus is unquestionably the remedy for this; it is really food for the brain and nerves. A teaspoonful taken alone, or in half a wine glass of quinine wine or water, three times a day (at meal times), will indeed be found a boon to hard brain workers.

It is the best possible medicine to counteract the effects of fast living, only too common, as all doctors well know, in India; but it cannot be too strongly pointed out that notwithstanding the wonderful relief this valuable medicine affords, such living must in time damage the health.

For Ladies in India it is largely prescribed in those diseases in which Debility is the characteristic symptoms.

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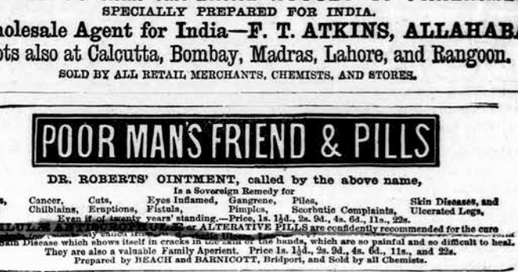

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